

# DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN DIFFERENCE ON COOPERATION RESOLVED

BK131717 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs. -- ASEAN's reported disagreement over the Asia Pacific co-operation plan has more or less been resolved, Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday.

He told newsmen that whatever differences there were had "largely been ironed out...there are only a few wrinkles left."

Malaysia was reported to be not particularly enthusiastic about the Asia-Pacific co-operation plan which also involves the six ASEAN members talking to its five Pacific dialogue partners -- United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Prof Mokhtar said: "Malaysia is going along with it but whether it has any opposition is best left to its foreign minister to say."

It is understood that Malaysia feels that any institutionalisation of discussions between ASEAN and the five partners as one group would prove disadvantageous to ASEAN.

The thinking is that the five partners when grouped into one would prove too strong for ASEAN.

He dismissed such fears saying that the views held by the participants in the six-to-five dialogue and the resolution arrived at in their deliberations are non committal.

The Indonesian foreign minister was optimistic that the present co-operation between ASEAN-Pacific nations mainly in the field of human resources development would accelerate the process of further co-operation.

"Now we have governments talking about co-operation when for years it was only talked about by academics."

"ASEAN-Pacific co-operation also would not preclude individual ASEAN members from holding their own bilateral negotiations to dismantle protectionist barriers," he said.

FURTHER ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCEU.S. Supports Talks Proposal

BK121456 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The ASEAN proposal for proximity talks to resolve the Kampuchean problem has received the outright support of the United States. In a last minute (?decision) to reach [words indistinct], the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, said the proposal was laudable and deserved the backing of the international community. The U.S. support came after ASEAN foreign ministers reassured Mr Shultz that the proposed talks do not imply a recognition of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime. Mr Shultz described the proximity talks as a new element in efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem. He was responding to the opening statement of the acting Philippine foreign minister, Mr Pacifico Castro, at the ASEAN-U.S. dialogue session in Kuala Lumpur today.



Mr Shultz also pledged more American military aid to noncommunist Southeast Asian countries in the face of a multithreat from Soviet-backed Vietnam. He pointed out that there have been a great deal of deaths and destruction on the Kampuchean people. He added that regional bullies could not be allowed to terrorize and intimidate peace-loving neighbors. He stressed that the United States will not recognize the Hanoi regime until Vietnam pulls its forces out of Kampuchea.

#### Rithauddeen Satisfied

BK121449 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has expressed satisfaction over the outcome of today's dialogue session with the United States and Japan. He is particularly happy with the assurances given by the United States secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, on the market access of ASEAN products into their respective countries. The United States has also assured ASEAN, especially Malaysia, that steps would be taken to ensure the sales of tin from the strategic stockpile of the General Sales Administration will not disrupt the market. ASEAN ministers will also ask Japan to increase investments in the region and to set up more manufacturing bases in ASEAN. The recent trend is (?meant) for the Japanese invest in the developed countries.

#### Mokhtar on Japan's Moves

BK121459 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] ASEAN has welcomed steps taken by the Japanese Government to encourage its private entrepreneurs to invest in ASEAN countries. Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Japan also needs to make necessary facilities for such opportunities. According to him, the constructive attitude taken by the Japanese Government has always been respected since ASEAN experienced a decline in its investments. Before this, Japan was only interested in investing in developed countries such as the United States and Europe. Professor Mokhtar said Japan has achieved a high level of technology and has an open attitude in the Asian region in its technology transfer. He said ASEAN countries need more technical experts and progressive technical knowledge in conjunction with its involvement in several programs and development projects.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said ASEAN is very satisfied with Japan's attitude to take into account the regional countries' concern about the tariff and nontariff obstacles. Such obstacles all this while have hampered the flow of ASEAN products into Japanese market. Professor Mokhtar, as the coordinator for the ASEAN-Japan dialogue, added that ASEAN has also voiced again its request for better services by Japan towards ASEAN's commodities and manufactured goods under the special general scheme.

#### Japan Asks ASEAN To Invite ROK

HK121422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 12 (AFP) -- Japan has asked the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to invite South Korea to ASEAN's annual talks with major industrial nations, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

Takeshi Kagami said that the proposal was put forward by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, at talks with the ASEAN foreign ministers here today. Mr Abe said that South Korea could initially attend as an observer.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of ASEAN's other dialogue partners -- Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Economic Community -- also participated in the meeting.

Mr Kagami said that there was no immediate response from the ASEAN countries but a Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman earlier said that expansion of the annual dialogue on economic and political issues was "unlikely because we already have too much to handle." Mr Kagami said that Tokyo felt that economic cooperation in the Pacific region "should be open to third countries and Korea is important economically."

Mr Abe discussed Japan-U.S. trade and economic relations over lunch with Mr Shultz. Mr Kagami said that Mr Abe told Mr Shultz that Tokyo would continue efforts to import more from the United States and pledged to continue discussion on specific import items, including telecommunications equipment, medicines, electronics and timber.

#### Sitthi on U.S. Stand

BK130305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jul 85 p 18

[By Phichai Chunsuksawat in Kuala Lumpur]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday expressed satisfaction that the United States has shown continued support for Thailand while raising reservations, although supporting proposed proximity talks.

The minister also said Vietnam, presently considering the ASEAN proposal reported exclusively by the POST on Thursday, now has to reply to the proposal.

"...the ball is now on their court," ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said after the second day of post-ministerial talks with dialogue countries.

ACM Sitthi, who met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over breakfast yesterday, said the United States considers Thailand's national security as important, especially in the context of the proposed proximity talks.

He quoted Shultz as saying that whatever ASEAN considers or does in the proximity talks, it must have Thailand's interests in mind.

During his opening speech before the closed ASEAN-U.S. meeting yesterday Shultz said: "The ASEAN call for proximity talks introduces a new element into the equation.

"There are some risks. Many interests are involved, particularly those of Thailand, the front-line state.

"We are reassured by your (ASEAN) statements that you would certainly not want to move in a direction which would imply recognition of the puppet Heng Samrin regime.

"The main thrust of the proposal," Shultz said, "is however laudable.

"ASEAN is leaving no stone unturned in the quest for a peaceful resolution of the Kampuchean conflict. This approach deserves the backing of the international community and the United States certainly supports it," Shultz said.

ACM Sitthi quoted Shultz as saying in the future the United States would raise the question of Kampuchea in its talks with the Soviet Union.

However he said Kampuchea would probably not be raised during the imminent meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

"China already raises the issue when it meets with the Soviet Union," he said.

During his talks with Shultz, ACM Sitthi said he raised the issue of the pending Jenkins Bill in Congress, adding that Shultz explained the U.S. position on the matter.

"The U.S. Government wants to help us (Thailand)," ACM Sitthi said, since the country has an additional burden caused the intrusion of Vietnamese forces along the border prompting about 200,000 displaced Khmers into Thailand. [sentence as published]

The foreign minister said he had thanked Shultz for keeping Thailand's national security interests in mind, adding that the U.S. agrees with Thailand's stance on Kampuchea.

Commenting on the latest developments of the proposed proximity talks, the foreign minister said the ball was in Vietnam's court.

"They (the Vietnamese) are now studying the proposal. Now it is up to them whether they will accept ASEAN's proposed proximity talks or not," ACM Sitthi said.

When ASEAN outlined the proposal to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in April this year, the Khmer resistance leaders said they needed more time to consider the matter.

The Khmers said, however, they would prefer to deal with Vietnam rather than the Heng Samrin regime.

Commenting on the Japanese suggestion that ASEAN be included in such proposed talks as suggested by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Thursday, ACM Sitthi said that ASEAN felt "worried" about the suggestion.

"We are not part of the conflict. All we (ASEAN) are trying to do is find a way out of the Kampuchean conflict," he said, adding that the inclusion of ASEAN in such talks would confuse the issue.

The foreign minister said ASEAN could not make any suggestions without consulting the CGDK.

Commenting on the Vietnamese rejection before ASEAN launched its proximity talks proposal, ACM Sitthi said that it showed Hanoi had become more rigid and inflexible than before.

He said the premature rejection was just a way of confusing the issue.

## New Zealand To Stay in ANZUS

BK130752 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Vietnam's rejection of the latest ASEAN proposal to resolve the Kampuchean conflict shows its total inflexibility and lack of interest in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. In stating this, the Philippine acting foreign minister, Mr Pacifico Castro, accused Vietnam of trying to sow dissension among ASEAN members. The acting minister was speaking at the opening of the dialogue session between ASEAN and Canada in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Castro said the proximity talks proposal is designed to bring all parties in the conflict together in an effort to find a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

On ASEAN-Canada trade ties, Mr Castro said progress has been slow and efforts must be made to speed up Canadian-ASEAN economic cooperation.

Meanwhile, New Zealand has reassured ASEAN that it has no intention of opting out of the 5-nation pact -- ANZUS -- or any other security pacts. Its deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Frank O'Flynn, said his country remains firmly attached to the Western alliance. Speaking at the ASEAN-New Zealand dialogue this morning, he explained New Zealand's stand to keep out nuclear-powered vessels from its ports. Mr O'Flynn, however, pointed out that New Zealand is not urging other nations to follow its policy, especially since their geographic and strategic circumstances do not parallel that of New Zealand. He noted that a South Pacific forum in Rarotonga next month will consider a draft treaty to establish a nuclear-free zone in that region.

Earlier, the foreign minister of Singapore, Mr S. Dhanabalan, who spoke on behalf of ASEAN, disclosed that New Zealand has offered to train ASEAN teachers in science and mathematics. It has also offered 16 more places each year for ASEAN students in the commerce faculty of the Victoria University of Wellington from this year. Mr Dhanabalan further expressed satisfaction that most of the human resources development projects committed at the sixth dialogue in 1983 have been successfully implemented.

On trade and economic matters, he hoped that some real progress can be made in getting greater access of ASEAN products into the New Zealand market.

## More Details on Conference

HK130740 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 13 Jul 85

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 13 (AFP) -- Fears that high regional growth rates could be slowed as traditional investors turn to the West and to new opportunities in China were highlighted in talks between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its industrialised allies here this week. "The purchasing power of ASEAN is four times that of the purchasing power of China," and investors would do well to bear that in mind," said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen after the joint dialogue session.

Mr. Rithauddeen also said that more and more Japanese companies were relocating in Europe and the United States and said ASEAN officials had agreed to look carefully into the possibility of offering further investment incentives.



ASEAN, grouping the rapidly growing countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand with a combined population of more than 265 million, urged the United States, the European Community, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and particularly Japan to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to the region's growing output of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods such as plywood and textiles.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz acknowledged differences between Washington and ASEAN on textile imports from the region but told the meeting that ASEAN had become the fourth largest supplier of imported textiles to the United States. Mr. Shultz also called for greater regional attention to "international piracy and counterfeiting" of intellectual property -- computer software and high technology electronic items -- and stressed that counterfeiting was one of the major deterrents to the flow of capital and investment needed to spur regional growth.

In the years 1970 to 1982, the ASEAN countries boasted the world's highest average growth rate of seven percent as compared to three percent for the 10-member EEC and 2.2 percent for the United States.

Though total government-approved foreign investment figures for all six ASEAN members were not immediately available, official statistics for Malaysia show a drop from 527.6 million dollars in 1982 to 329.1 million dollars in 1983, and Indonesian officials said approved foreign investment in that country had plummeted by more than 30 per cent last year.

ASEAN fears that the investment boom may be over, come at a time when member nations are trying to diversify their economies away from over-dependence on traditional commodity exports and strengthen their fledgling manufacturing sectors.

The EC proposed to assist these efforts and handed ASEAN a blueprint for community aid in developing business administration and service training. The proposal drew warm praise from Mr. Rithauddeen, who spoke for ASEAN as its chairman.

Mr. Rithauddeen stressed that ASEAN had voiced its concern to Japan over declining investments over the past two years. Though he did not give figures, he said the Japanese now were channeling investment to industrialised countries such as the United States and Britain.

A Japanese spokesman responded by saying that the investment move was spurred by high interest rates in the industrialised nations.

Mr. Rithauddeen also underlined the need for increased communications and consultations between the two groups, especially when decisions were taken by industrialised countries which had immediate and far-reaching effects on the region's economy.

ASEAN, which collectively produces 83 per cent of the world's palm oil, 85 per cent of its natural rubber, 65 per cent of its tin and 65 per cent of its copra, remains highly susceptible to volatile world commodity markets.

In this vein U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told ASEAN that Washington would remain in close touch over any releases from the U.S. strategic tin stockpile, and that any such releases would be carried out in a way that would avoid undue market disruption.

Mr. Shultz also said "a good understanding" had been reached on rubber through the international rubber agreement.

ASEAN officials cited the example of a recent unilateral decision by New Zealand to deny special trade preferences to imports from Brunei and Singapore -- on the grounds that the GNP of both countries had exceeded 70 percent of New Zealand's -- as an example of lack of contact on decisions affecting trade.

New Zealand deputy foreign minister Frank O'Flynn told the meeting that his government had since made a partial rollback on the decision, and said ASEAN solidarity on the issue had been a decisive factor.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, answering ASEAN objections over lack of market access for an increasing number of ASEAN semi-manufactured goods, told the meeting that one of the things ASEAN had to face was that its general standard of living, and thus its wages, were rising.

#### Steps To Fight Terrorism Urged

BK131239 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The foreign ministers of 16 countries have called on the international community to take all necessary steps, individually or in groups, to combat international terrorist activities. All countries which have not yet carried out the international conventions' call concerning terrorism have been urged to do so immediately. These include the Tokyo convention which concerns offences, the Hague convention which concerns the stemming of hijacking crimes, and the Montreal convention which concerns action against the abuse of laws related to the safety of civil aviation. The call was contained in the chairman's statement at the end of the ASEAN post ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon.

According to the statement, the ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners exchanged views concerning terrorist activities, such as the incidents which involved the aircraft in Beirut, Frankfurt, and Tokyo recently. The ministers said terrorist activities have greatly increased.

#### Strategy on Drugs Outlined

OW131145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 13 BERNAMA-KYODO -- The Kuala Lumpur declaration, in which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) outlined an international strategy to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, has been endorsed by its dialogue partners. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, as chairman of the 18th ASEAN ministerial meeting and post-ministerial conference (AMM-PMC), announced the endorsement at the end of the three-day PMC session Saturday. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Its dialogue partners are Canada, Australia, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

He said the dialogue countries welcomed ASEAN's move to introduce a draft resolution on the strategy at the forthcoming 40th United Nations General Assembly. Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and the dialogue countries also welcomed U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's proposal to convene a ministerial-level international conference on narcotic drugs in 1987.



Both ASEAN and its dialogue countries saw an urgent need for a concerted and determined effort by the entire international community to combat the drug menace. The dialogue countries shared ASEAN's view that drug abuse and illicit trafficking has become a serious global problem.

ASEAN dialogue partners also shared ASEAN's deep concern that drug abuse and illicit trafficking could seriously endanger the development of nations and undermine the security and well-being of mankind.

#### Abe Comments on Meeting

OW131151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 13 KYODO -- Japan's relationship with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has matured, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Saturday. Abe made the assessment in a meeting with Japanese reporters following an expanded conference of ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from the association's dialogue partners -- Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, the U.S. and the European Community.

He said the atmosphere at the conference was good, noting that his proposal for providing education and job training for Kampuchean refugees in Thailand had been well received at the conference. Abe said Japan will watch for developments on a proposal made by ASEAN member countries for holding indirect, proxy talks with Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea over the Kampuchean issue. He said the proposal was first of its kind made by ASEAN, and that Japan will try to help bring about the talks.

Meanwhile, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen told reporters Saturday ASEAN is waiting for a reply from Hanoi over ASEAN's proposal for the proxy talks. Rithauddeen, who acted as chairman of the expanded foreign ministers' conference, made the statement in a joint news conference held at the end of the meeting.

Abe said South Korea should also be enlisted in providing technical training for ASEAN member nations. South Korea enjoys considerable economic power and it would be meaningful for the South Koreans to take in the training program, Abe said. Abe put forward the proposal at the conference between ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

#### Philippine Official on Proposal

HK140656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 14 (AFP) -- Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifco Castro today said he believed a peace plan for Cambodia outlined by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations last week has a good chance of success despite an apparent Vietnamese rebuff.

"I think it contains all the elements for a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian conflict," Mr Castro said of ASEAN's call for "proximity" or indirect talks between the Cambodian resistance led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnam, with possibly the participation of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese Communist Party daily NHAN DAN has called the proposal "monstrous" and the Vietnamese Embassy here has expressed surprise that a Thai modification of the proximity talks plan, earlier rejected by Hanoi, had been accepted by ASEAN.

Mr Castro said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that ASEAN, which groups Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei, has shown some "flexibility" by not directly attacking or questioning the legality of the Heng Samrin regime in its joint statement on Cambodia.

"The ASEAN position in the past has been that Heng Samrin is an illegal government and any mention of it will infer recognition", he said.

Mr Castro, who took over as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee at the close of the 18th annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday, said he did not think that Vietnam would remain inflexible on its claim that Heng Samrin was in control in Cambodia and that Hanoi had no right to negotiate on its behalf. "We have to wait to see what happens at the next meeting of Indochina foreign ministers. Until then there is no reason to be pessimistic," he said.

Mr Castro said that the thrust of the ASEAN proposal was to directly involve Hanoi, which has an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 troops in Cambodia, in negotiations. The proximity talks proposal, if accepted by Hanoi, would enable this without compromising "the pillars of the ASEAN position -- total withdrawal of foreign troops, national reconciliation, self-determination for Cambodians under international control and supervision," he said.

Mr Castro said that ASEAN's decision not to denounce the Heng Samrin administration should not be viewed as a weakening of its position. "We are not relenting. ASEAN is only looking at it from a realistic point of view," he said. Mr Castro said that he would assume "full responsibilities" for pushing through the ASEAN peace plan as the regional group's new chairman and described as "unfair" suggestions that Manila was too far removed from Cambodia to care.

LDP TO SEEK INCREASE IN DEFENSE SPENDING

OW140843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 KYODO -- Defense committees of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will meet Friday to adopt a resolution urging the government to raise defense spending by over 8 percent in fiscal 1986 over the current fiscal year. The LDP will make the move in order to back the Defense Agency in its budget demand before ceilings on budget requests for fiscal 1986 are decided on July 26. The Finance Ministry, however, hopes to hold down the growth of defense spending in the fiscal 1986 budget to within five percent over the current budget so as to keep the nation's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP). Talks between the ministry and the agency are likely to center on a possible 7 percent hike in defense spending, the ceiling for the defense budget demanded for the current fiscal year's budget. The agency has decided to seek a raise in defense spending for fiscal 1986, the starting year for its next five-year defense buildup program, of 8.3 percent or 260 billion yen over the 3,137.1 billion yen defense budget for fiscal 1985. The Economic Planning Agency estimates that the GNP for 1986 will be about 336 trillion yen. If the defense budget is raised as demanded by the agency, it will exceed the 1 percent GNP ceiling. Despite the ministry's policy, the LDP will aim at a sizeable boost in defense spending in the next fiscal budget, partly to meet demands by the U.S. Congress for Japan to increase its defense buildup.

USMC COPTER CRASH SPARKS PROTESTS IN OKINAWA

OW140538 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Taking a serious view of a U.S. military helicopter crash incident on Mt Henoki on 12 July, the Kunigami village assembly (Speaker: Kosei Yogo) opened the sixth extraordinary session at 1500 on 13 July. The session unanimously adopted a letter of opinion calling for 1) an immediate halt to all military exercises in the northern training ground and its neighborhood, 2) the return of both the northern and Aha training grounds to the Japanese side as soon as possible, and 3) compensation for damages incurred.

In addition, the Kunigami village office (Village Chief: Isamu Miyagi) and assembly will take protest action at the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau on the morning of 15 July. Village Chief Isamu Miyagi and all of the 18 village assembly members will protest to the U.S. Marines at Futenma Base on or after 18 July. On 13 July the Ginowan City Assembly (Speaker: Jinichi Ishikawa) also adopted a "resolution protesting repeated crash incidents involving helicopters belonging to Futenma Base."

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT EXPORTS TO U.S. HIT NEW LOW

OW121319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO -- Japanese integrated circuit (IC) exports to the United States hit a new low for the year in May, reflecting the current computer slump in the United States, a Customs Bureau official said Friday. The value of IC shipments to the U.S. in May -- the latest reporting month -- was 73 million dollars, down 19.2 percent from the previous month, and also off 43.5 percent from the same month the previous year. It showed a 19.8 percent fall from the year's previous low of 91 million dollars recorded in March.

According to the official, Japanese IC exports to the U.S. peaked at 456 million dollars in the October-December period of 1984, up 87.6 percent from the year-before level. In the January-March 1985 quarter, exports to the U.S. plummeted 33.5 percent from the previous quarter, and exports in the April-May period came to 176 million dollars, the official said. At this rate, Japanese IC exports to the U.S. for the whole of this year will be at least 10 percent below the 1984 level, the official forecast. It would be the first decline in four years.

#### ANTINUCLEAR MEETING FAILS TO REACH AGREEMENT

OW131107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 13 KYODO -- About 40 representatives from 27 communist parties throughout the world ended a four-day antinuclear meeting Saturday without attaining the original aim of agreeing to work closer on the issue irrespective of differing views. Kenji Miyamoto, leader of the Japan Communist Party (JCP) which sponsored the meeting, appealed in an opening speech, for representatives to examine the issue frankly, setting aside differences in each party's view. However, the longer the discussion went on, the greater was the difference in perspectives, especially between the JCP and the Soviet Communist Party, conference sources said. Some participants proposed issuing an official statement summarizing the meeting, but the Soviet Communist Party disagreed, preferring to leave the meeting's conclusion open.

One of the major differences between the two parties was the JCP stand that the Soviet Union as well as the United States is responsible for the acceleration of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet party denies the charge. The disagreement has been an issue between the two parties since a joint statement was issued by the JCP and the Soviet Communist Party last December. "I do not think it is easy to make the two parties agree," Sally Davison of the peace measures committee of the British Communist Party told reporters after the meeting.

Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chairman of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party, said that claiming the Soviets bear the same responsibility as the U.S. disturbs the communist parties' unified front and suggests that the JCP is quitting the front. JCP speaker Yosinori Hoshioka agreed that the U.S. is a leading culprit to be blamed for the arms race but added: "We must differentiate between antinuclear and anti-imperialism."

Another difference between the two parties was whether to pursue partial disarmament, including balancing nuclear power, and development of nuclear-free zones. The JCP urges the total elimination of nuclear arms. The Soviet Communist Party, facing the U.S. nuclear power threat such as the star wars project, on the other hand, has insisted on pursuing partial disarmament, the sources said. "Discussing only partial disarmament puts the final object of the total ban on nuclear power into the background," Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Presidium, said with his regret. Davison said, "The general mood of the meeting, I think, is that we have to achieve the final object of a total ban through taking partial steps, because people cannot reach the final goal at once." There was also criticism at the meeting, from speakers such as Maud Sundqvist from the Swedish Communist Party, that political and diplomatic aspects needed to be discussed more along with the military aspect.

#### NAKASONE CONFERS WITH MITTERRAND, DUMAS

For AFP coverage of the visit to France by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, see the France section of the 15 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



RED CROSS WORKING LEVEL TALKS HELD IN PANMUNJOM

SK150504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0246 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The working-level contact between the Red Cross delegates of the North and the South is being held in Panmunjom. As was agreed at the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks held last May, the working-level contact between the Red Cross delegates of the North and the South is being held today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Following are the remarks which our side has made at the contact: After successfully holding, amid the great interest and expectations of all compatriots and the peoples of the world, the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks, which were resumed for the first time in 12 years, today, we are holding the working-level contact between the two sides.

At the eighth round of the talks held at the end of last May, the two sides agreed to discuss the five agenda items as a package and, as a basic means to achieve its implementation, to realize free visits. At the same time, the two sides agreed that, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the persons in charge of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides will visit the area of the opposite side by accompanying the art troupes organized with Red Cross members and the hometown visiting groups, and that related specific problems will be discussed at a working-level contact.

Since the contact of the working-level delegates being held today has been arranged in order to discuss the specific procedures related to the question of paying mutual visits to the area of the opposite side by the persons in charge of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides by accompanying the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups as was agreed at the eighth round of the full-dress talks, we think that the mission of our working-level delegates is very important.

If the work of paying mutual visits to the area of the opposite side by the persons in charge of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides by accompanying the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups is carried out, this will be the first time in the 40-year history of the national division and, thus, will be a very meaningful event. If this historic work is successfully carried out, this will no doubt create a favorable atmosphere for the Red Cross talks, which have made a fresh start, and will greatly contribute to seeking national harmony and unity between the North and the South and paving the way to peaceful reunification.

At this contact, too, by following the precedent that the two sides mutually respect and make concessions to each other and seek a point of proper agreement, we must satisfactorily settle the questions put on the agenda. By so doing, we must once again present hope and joy to all compatriots who will observe the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation.

Hoping that our contact, which all compatriots are watching with great expectations, will successfully progress and, thus, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, the mutual visits by the art troupes and the hometown visiting groups led by the persons in charge of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides will be realized, I will put forth our proposals concerning this as follows:

1. The matter of the name, composition, length of sojourn, time of exchanges, and method

- a. The name of the visiting group

The names of the heads and their entourage of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South, the art troupes, and the hometown visiting groups which will visit the area of the other side on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation shall be called, as a whole, the Red Cross art troupe and hometown visiting group.

b. The composition of the visiting group

Each visiting group shall be composed of the head of the Red Cross organization, 50 working-level functionaries accompanying him, 300 members of the art troupe, 300 members of the hometown visiting group, and 50 members of the reporters' group -- a total of 700 persons.

c. The length of sojourn of the visiting group in the other party's area

The length of sojourn of the visiting group in the other party's area shall be about 3 nights and 4 days.

d. The time and method of the exchange of the visiting group

The mutual visit of the visiting groups shall be made at a certain interval, taking various things into consideration, and the duration of the exchange shall be 3 nights and 4 days.

2. The matter of the exchange of the art troupes

a. The contents and time of performance

The contents of the performance to be given by the art troupe consisting of Red Cross members in the other party's area shall be chosen at the convenience of each party, and the duration of the performance shall be not more than 2 hours.

b. The frequency of performance

The frequency of performance of the art troupe in the other party's area shall be about three or four times, taking the length of the sojourn into consideration.

c. The stage setting and the technical equipment

The stage setting, technical equipment, lighting fixtures, etc., necessary for the art troupe's performance can be carried by each party and, when necessary, each party can use the other party's facilities.

d. Place of performance

We are of the opinion that the place of the performance of the art troupe shall be determined on the principle of give-and-take. And, in order to prevent any hinderance to the art performance, three specialized functionaries shall be dispatched for 2 nights and 3 days to the other party's area 2 weeks prior to the departure of the art troupe under the guidance of the two Red Cross functionaries so that they can examine the place of the performance beforehand.

3. The matter of hometown visiting groups

a. We are of the opinion that those to be included in the hometown visiting groups should be those whose hometowns are in the North and the South.



b. It is desirable that while staying in the other party's area, members of the hometown visiting groups meet their family members and relatives in Pyongyang and Seoul.

4. The matter of guaranteeing conveniences and safety

a. We are of the opinion that all conveniences, including lodging and boarding, for the hometown visiting groups in the other party's area should be provided free of charge by the host side.

b. As for guaranteeing the personal safety of members of the hometown visiting groups and their family members and relatives, we are of the opinion that the authorities concerned of each side should submit a statement ensuring their personal safety and that copies of the statements shall be exchanged at the liaison office in Panmunjom 3 days before the visiting groups arrive in each other's areas.

c. We are of the opinion that the procedures for the crossing of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] by the hometown visiting groups should follow the same procedures as those used for the Red Cross delegations.

d. The concrete itinerary of the hometown visiting groups while they stay in each other's areas shall follow the guidance of the host side as agreed upon between the two sides beforehand. Regarding such a prior agreement, responsible liaison officers of the two sides shall meet and consult on the matter.

As described above, our side put forward a proposal for visits of the Red Cross heads of the two sides to the areas of each other's side on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, accompanying Red Cross art troupes composed of members of the Red Cross societies and hometown visiting groups. This proposal by our side is a realistic and fair one based on the humanitarian and patriotic desire to create a good atmosphere in the North-South Red Cross talks, which have been resumed for the first time in 12 years, to improve the relations between the North and the South, and to realize national reconciliation and unity. This proposal has also fully taken into consideration a series of views and opinions that your side expressed at the past eighth Red Cross talks regarding the matter of exchanges of art troupes and hometown visiting groups.

I firmly believe that if your side deeply ponders our positive, fair, and aboveboard proposal reflecting the unanimous desire of the family members and relatives separated in the North and the South and all brethren and adopts a sincere attitude toward the discussion of the matter, our contact will bear good fruit in conformity with the expectation of the entire nation. The contact is continuing.

Conclusion of Talks

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[Excerpts] Panmunjom July 15 (KCNA) -- The first round of the working-level contact between delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks closed at 12:20 today at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in Panmunjom. The contact was arranged in accordance with an agreement reached at the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

The South Korean side made its proposal at the contact. The two sides agreed upon having the second round of the contact at the conference room of the NNSC on July 19.

'TEXT' OF KIM IL-SONG'S REMARKS TO JAPAN'S SEKAI

SK120303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Text" of responses by DPRK President Kim Il-song to questions raised by the chief editor of the Japanese political magazine SEKAI on 9 June, carried in the August issue of SEKAI; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] I am pleased that you have visited our country again after a long time. Your visit is an expression of your deep trust and friendship toward the Korean people. I warmly welcome you to our country. I wish to express my thanks to the president of Japan's Iwanami Book Store for his letter to me. Please convey my greetings to him when you return home.

I have received your written questions on various topics. However, I would like to summarize my answers to them for convenience's sake. First, I would like to speak on the issue of North-South dialogue and reunification.

I thank you for the active efforts you are making toward the reunification of our country, for your deep interest in the issue of Korea's reunification. It is the greatest national desire and a most urgent task of struggle for our people who have been suffering the pains of the nation's division to reunify our fatherland. However, achieving the reunification of our country is emerging as a very difficult issue. The Americans' occupation of half of our land is the greatest obstacle to achieving the nation's reunification. The fact that the American people have become involved in the issue of our nation's reunification is a matter of great anxiety.

We maintain the position of a one Korea through reunification. However, the American people are adhering to the strategy of two Koreas by perpetuating division. Ruling by division is a stereotypical technique of the imperialists. In ancient times a Chinese called (Zong Kukun) had said that one should rule barbarians through barbarians. Today the imperialists are adhering to the very same technique.

The American people are opposing European countries through the European peoples and are attempting to control Arab countries by using Arab countries. The American people are pursuing a similar policy in Asia. The United States is attempting to control Asian countries by bringing Japan and some other stooge countries to the front. It is also attempting to make the Korean people fight against each other for control over each other. The American people are attempting to rule Korea by dividing it.

When Korea is reunified, it will become a big country. The population is more than 50 million and it has an abundance of natural resources. When our country is reunified, it will be one of the well off countries.

The United States earnestly needs South Korea as a military base. Regarding South Korea as a piece of meat, the American people will never relinquish it, as a jackal will not let go of delicious meat after it has taken a bite of it. Because the American people are not willing to let go of South Korea, regarding it as a piece of meat, the issue of reunifying our country is difficult. The United States will not allow South Korea to advance independently, free from U.S. control and subjugation.

Today, the South Korean people and democratic figures are struggling to achieve democracy in South Korean society. We may regard the struggle for democracy in South Korean society as a first step in the struggle for independence.

I think that when democracy is realized in South Korea, the people will more strongly raise the slogans for independence without fail. The American people are afraid of this. Achieving independence in South Korea means freeing South Korea from U.S. control and subjugation. Therefore, the United States is opposing the realization of democracy and independence in South Korean society and supporting and patronizing the South Korean authorities' suppression of the people's struggle for democracy.

As long as U.S. troops remain in South Korea, neither genuine democracy nor independence will be achieved in South Korea. Our people can neither live in two Koreas permanently as the American people want nor can we allow the United States to continue to seize South Korea as its military base and colony. Doing so is to permanently split our nation into two and to leave South Korea under U.S. rule. By allowing the fabrication of two Koreas, we are committing a crime before history.

The firm position of our party and the government of the republic is to reunify the North and the South into one against the various maneuvers aimed at permanently dividing our country into two Koreas and to achieve the nation's reunification in a peaceful way. We are not going to make war but want to peacefully resolve the question of the nation's reunification.

The American people and the South Korean authorities are loudly raving that we are going to invade the South. However, this is a trick aimed at justifying their maneuvers for division. We have neither the intention nor capability of invading the South. We have already stated many times that we are neither going to invade nor to communize South Korea. At the Sixth Congress of our country, we put forth a concrete proposal on the formation of a confederal republic envisaging the coexistence of the two systems of the North and the South as a most reasonable method for peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from the lofty sense of duty toward our people's national desire and the cause of peace of mankind, our party and the government of the republic maintained a position to peacefully resolve the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation. Only when the North and the South contact and hold dialogue with each other, can they deepen mutual understanding and trust and remove misunderstanding and distrust. Thus, they can find a reasonable way to improve North-South relations, which are in a state of confrontation, and to achieve peaceful reunification.

Our party and the government of the republic are making all possible efforts to resolve the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation. As you know, for the first time since the nation was divided, our compatriotic measures of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims were successfully realized last year amid the great interest of our people and the people of the world. This served as an important occasion for lifting the barriers placed between the North and the South for a long time and for creating an atmosphere favorable to contact and dialogue.

Taking advantage of the good atmosphere that was created when the North offered help to the South and the South accepted our help, we advanced a proposal for North-South parliamentary talks with the lofty aim to improve North-South relations and proposed the resumption of North-South Red Cross talks. Thus, economic talks between the North and the South began, and the Red Cross talks that had been severed for 12 years resumed.

As for the North-South economic talks, we put forth a proposal to realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South at these talks.

We had already explained in 1972 to the South Korean delegates who came to Pyongyang to attend high-level North-South political talks about the issue of realizing manifold collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South. At that time, I proposed that the North and the South jointly develop the underground resources in the northern half of the republic.

First, I said: There are many unemployed persons in South Korea, which is selling workers to West Germany and Brazil. Instead of doing this, you should send them to us. There are rich underground resources in the northern half of the republic. Let us jointly develop the underground resources with labor power offered by you and facilities provided by us.

Second, I told them to achieve North-South collaboration in the agricultural field. I told the South Korean delegates that I had learned that they had acquired loans from Japan for the peasants and waged the new community movement. But basic questions cannot be solved by only renovating roofs of straw-thatched houses with loans. In order to make South Korean peasants live well, it is necessary to properly engage them in farming by carrying out irrigation work. We have many experiences in carrying out irrigation work and we can help irrigation work in South Korea.

Third, I suggested that the North and the South cooperate with each other in the fishery field. I told the delegates of the South Korean side: Fish abound in the East Sea fishing grounds of our country because that is where the cold and warm currents meet. In the winter, cold-water fish go there en masse and warm-water fish go there in large numbers in the summer. Let the South Korean fishermen catch fish in our fishing grounds.

After hearing our suggestions, the South Korean delegates said that our proposal for North-South collaboration was a very good idea and that Pak Chong-hui would also welcome it when they reported it to him. Afterward, we had waited for an affirmative response from the South. No response came, even after 2 months. It seems that they needed time to consult the Americans about it. A few months later, the South sent us a response suggesting that the North and the South jointly build a tourist hotel in Mt Kumgang and conduct tourism with kisaeng entertainment refusing all of our proposals. We did not respond to this because it was so ignoble and disgusting.

At the recent economic talks, our side proposed that the North and the South collaborate in the directions we had suggested before. However, the South Korean side, looking at the North-South economic talks as if they were talks between delegates of trade firms, came up with the idea of conducting trade between the North and the South. This can only be viewed as an intention to delay the talks, and not as a desire to promote mutual interests realizing genuine North-South economic collaboration.

The eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks was held recently in Seoul. At this meeting, our side proposed a package discussion of five agenda items that both sides had earlier agreed upon and, as the most urgent issue in comprehensively resolving the five agenda items, the free travel by separated families and relatives. If and when they are allowed to freely travel between the North and the South, these families and relatives will be able to exchange mail and letters and to locate and reunite their blood relatives.

At the recent talks, the South made clear its stand that it agreed in principle with our proposal that the five agenda items, agreed upon earlier by both sides, would be discussed as a package and that the free travel of separated families and relatives would be realized. However, it remains to be seen what kind of attitude it will adopt.



After the new year, we put forth a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression to ease the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, preserve peace there, and to provide preconditions for the peaceful reunification of the country. North-South parliamentary talks would be authoritative political talks capable of reflecting the broad opinion of the people of all walks of life, various political parties, and social organizations in the North and the South and of taking effective measures for the preservation of peace in the country and for the realization of national reunification.

If and when the North-South parliamentary talks are realized, they will have a good impact on the North-South economic and Red Cross talks and, going one step further, will help achieve high-level political talks. Our party and the government of the Republic will actively make every sincere effort possible to make the North-South economic and Red Cross talks that have been arranged after some obstacles come to fruition, as well as to have the North-South parliamentary talks realized at an early date.

You asked me if you could expect a North-South summit after these talks. In my New Year's address, we made our stand clear that if the North-South talks that have already been arranged are conducted well, in accordance with the expectations of the people and in accordance with the ideology of national reunification, then high-level North-South political talks will also be possible.

Problems will not be solved simply because the person in high authority in the North and the person in high authority in the South sit together. And if they fail to solve problems during such meetings, these meetings are meaningless. If the person in high authority in the North and the person in high authority in the South sit together, they should live up to the expectations of all the people in the nation aspiring for reunification by reaching the good results of beginning a decisive phase for the settlement of the reunification question.

To this end, the North and the South should pave the way for fundamental agreement aimed at creating an atmosphere of national harmony and trust and at promoting mutual understanding through diverse low-level North-South talks.

For this very reason, we are paying great attention to making such talks as the economic and Red Cross talks, that have already been arranged, advance well. If the North and the South are to successfully realize talks between them, both parties to the talks should have the correct stand and approach. There are fundamental differences in the attitudes and stands of the North and the South regarding the talks. Where our stand is to reunify the country and make it one Korea, the South Korean side's stand is to follow the U.S. policy of two Koreas. The fact that the persons in authority in South Korea are babbling about the simultaneous admission of the two Koreas into the United Nations while nodding their agreement to the divisionists over the issue of cross recognition and cross contacts shows that they are following the U.S. policy of two Koreas.

If both the North and the South come to talks with a common stand and sincerity to reunify the country and make it one Korea, they will be able to easily reach agreement on the issues discussed and find substantial ways to achieve reunification. Instead, if the South Korean side continues to cling to the policy of two Koreas while engaged in talks, it will delay the talks under various excuses while avoiding discussion of essential issues with empty talk. If this happens, the talks will not produce any results for which both sides hope.

The North-South talks should never be allowed to be used for perpetuating the division; they should be used to achieve reunification.

The North-South talks for the reunification of the fatherland should not be completely pushed ahead on the basis of the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as proclaimed in the 4 July North-South joint statement. The North and the South, parties to talks, should mutually trust, respect, and make every effort, with sincerity and generosity, to discover their similarities instead of their differences, proceeding from the correct and genuine aspirations for national reunification.

To make the North-South talks successful, an atmosphere favorable to the talks should be created. First of all, acts exacerbating the tension between the North and the South should not be committed. Under circumstances in which tension is exacerbated and the dangers of war prevail, talks cannot be conducted free of apprehension; and if talks were conducted, they could not come to fruition.

It was because the South staged rackets of large-scale war exercises such as "Team Spirit-85," threatening the other party to the talks, that the economic and Red Cross talks, which had been arranged last year, were suspended for several months. Also, acts of slandering the other party to the talks should not be committed and the democratization of South Korean society should be guaranteed. Only when such things are guaranteed can the North and the South talk to each other free of apprehension and all the Korean people freely participate in the settlement of the reunification question.

In order to provide fundamental preconditions for the relaxation of tension in our country, for the guarantee of peace, and for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation, the tripartite talks with the participation of us, the United States, and South Korea should be held. The chief responsibility for eradicating the dangers of war created on the Korean peninsula and for settling the question of Korea's reunification lies with the United States.

Having occupied South Korea for 40 years, the United States has stood in the way of our country's reunification while acting as its master. Not only does the United States constantly keep a large number of its Armed Forces stationed in South Korea, it also holds in its hand the prerogatives of supreme command over the South Korean Army. In an attempt to justify its continued military occupation of South Korea, the United States is babbling at its Congress about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion from the North and has intentionally kept the situation on the Korean peninsula strained by kicking off rackets of large-scale war exercises every year in South Korea.

It is none other than the United States, not us, that is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula today, and the United States is totally responsible for the situation in our country, which has been brought to the brink of war. In addition, the United States was a partner in battle during the Korean war and was an actual party to the Korean Armistice Agreement. Hence, tension cannot be eliminated in our country, the danger of war cannot be removed, and a practical way to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country cannot be paved unless problems are solved through a direct dialogue with the United States. China long ago withdrew its volunteers, who participated in the Korean war from our country. Therefore, China is not a party to the Korean question. South Korea is not a party to the Korean Armistice Agreement. However, it is directly responsible for the tense situation in our country. This is the reason the government of our republic proposed tripartite talks -- talks among us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities, participating on an equal footing. If a peace agreement is concluded between our republic and the United States in place of the Armistice Agreement through tripartite talks, and a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and South, this will lead the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, the cause of war will be eliminated from the Korean peninsula, and a bright vista will open for a solution to the Korean question.



In our proposal for tripartite talks, the demands which the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have put forth are fully considered. There is absolutely no reason that the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea cannot accept our proposal for tripartite talks. Last year the government of our republic, after proposing tripartite talks, urged in many ways the holding of tripartite talks, and waited for an affirmative response by keeping the door of dialogue open. This notwithstanding, the United States still has not responded to our proposal. If the United States truly desires the reunification of Korea, it must respond to our proposal for tripartite talks with sincerity, and not with empty words. We will patiently wait until the United States responds to our proposal for tripartite talks. If the United States accepts dialogue with us, and does things that will practically help the reunification of Korea, abnormal Korea-U.S. relations will be improved.

Next, I will speak about the international situation. Today, the international situation is very complicated and tense. The imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war are being intensified with each passing day, and the danger of a new world war and thermonuclear war is increasingly growing. The imperialists are drastically beefing up their arms, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and scheming to expand the arms race even to space by coming forth with the adventurous "star wars" plan. At the same time, in every part of the world, the imperialists are increasing the number of their military bases, augmenting the forces of aggression, and scheming to form new military blocs.

Because of the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers and their maneuvers of increasing nuclear weapons, peace and security are disrupted and the danger of war looms over Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, southern Africa, and in many other areas of the world. Under the circumstances in which enormous nuclear weapons have been deployed in every part of the world, if a war were to break out in the world, no matter where, it could easily go beyond the boundary of that region and escalate into a world war and thermonuclear war.

Today, world peace and security are endangered, and mankind is standing between war and peace. Preventing war and defending peace are a solemn demand of the era and the unanimous aspiration of mankind. People oppose war and demand peace. The peoples of the advanced capitalist countries and the peoples of the developing countries all oppose nuclear war. People must not turn away from the solemn demand of the era if they value peace. They must unyieldingly struggle to eliminate the danger of war, which looms over the globe, and to defend world peace.

Even if the danger of a new world war and thermonuclear war is growing today, there is no need to live in despair. War is not inevitable. The imperialists cannot use the nuclear weapons at their disposal. Nuclear weapons are not a monopoly of the imperialists. Therefore, while frantically carrying out the arms race in order to achieve nuclear preponderance, the imperialists are fearful of nuclear weapons.

With regard to this, the number of countries which do not follow the U.S. policy of war is increasing. The advanced capitalist countries also are not following the United States but are moving forward toward independence. At the summit of the seven Western nations, which was held recently in Bonn, West Germany, not all approved Reagan's "star wars" plan. This shows that the advanced capitalist countries do not blindly follow the United States.

Contradictions are growing between the United States and its allies, because the advanced capitalist countries are trying to move forward toward independence. The Government of New Zealand prohibited the entry of U.S. nuclear warships into its ports from last summer.

This is, in essence, something akin to the dissolution of ANZUS. I think that nuclear war can be prevented if struggle is waged properly, because there are contradictions between the United States and its allies, and because the forces in the world against imperialism and for peace are growing.

To eliminate the danger of a new world war and thermonuclear war, and to defend world peace, the imperialists' arms race must be thwarted. The arms race is the fundamental factor aggravating the tense international situation and increasing the danger of thermonuclear war. Antiwar and antinuclear peace campaigns, which are being vigorously carried out today in Asia, Europe, and in many other areas in the world, are dealing a great blow at the imperialists' maneuvers of increasing nuclear weapons. With concentrated efforts, the peace-loving peoples of the world must expose and denounce the imperialists' maneuvers of increasing nuclear weapons, thwart the nuclear arms race, and check moves to militarize outer space. Nuclear weapons must be totally eliminated in order to finally remove the danger of a nuclear war.

Nuclear weapons presently accumulated on the globe are so enormous as to threaten the survival of mankind and its civilization. As long as nuclear weapons remain on the globe, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be dispelled and mankind cannot be freed from the constant nuclear threat. Therefore, the existing nuclear arsenals must be frozen and nuclear weapons drastically reduced and totally eliminated in the long run.

To alleviate international tension and prevent a new world war, nuclear-free and peace zones must be established in many areas of the world, and they should be expanded constantly. If nuclear-free zones and peace zones are created and steadily expanded, the testing and production of nuclear weapons and their stockpiling and deployment can be stopped and, eventually, all nuclear weapons totally eliminated.

Today, the place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest is Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula. In strategically important South Korea and its surrounding area, the United States is augmenting the forces of aggression, drastically introducing nuclear weapons and various other modern war means, and frequently staging large war exercises aimed at completing preparations for nuclear war in this part of the world.

In the southern half of our country some 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with up-to-date lethal weapons, and nearly 1 million puppet troops are always prepared to be mobilized, and some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds have been deployed.

To remove the danger of thermonuclear war from the Korean peninsula and the rest of Northeast Asia, nuclear-free zones and peace zones must be established in this area. To this end, nuclear weapons which have been deployed on the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas must be withdrawn or destroyed, and the testing, and production of nuclear weapons as well as their stockpiling, introduction, and use must be totally banned in this area. At the same time, foreign military bases and foreign troops established and deployed against the will of the peoples in the area must be abolished and withdrawn, the military blocs which have been formed for aggression must be dissolved, and schemes to establish a new military bloc must be thwarted.

I think that creating nuclear-free zones and peace zones in the Far East area, including the Korean peninsula, not only meets the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples but also conforms to the interests of the peoples in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

In firm unity with the Japanese people, our people will actively struggle to make the Far East area, including the Korean peninsula, a nuclear-free zone and peace zone.

We will also actively support the struggle of the world's people to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and to steadily expand them.

The struggle to make the whole world independent should be vigorously waged in order to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war. We hope that Japan will be made to be independent. It is important to Asia that Japan be made independent. For this reason, when addressing a banquet in honor of Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, when he visited our country last year, I stressed that achieving the independence of Japan arises as a very important question in international politics. If Japan exercises an independent policy by freeing itself from the policy of following the United States, the United States will not be able to trigger a war by itself in Asia. Such being the case, a durable peace will be guaranteed in Asia and the peoples will live peacefully without war. I think that Japanese figures of all walks of life and many political parties should powerfully wage the struggle to achieve Japan's independence. If Japan advances along the road toward independence, regardless of who takes power, it will greatly contribute to the peace cause of the people.

Since it is an economic power, Japan can live without war. Japan's waging a war is also disadvantageous to itself. Japan is an island country with a high population density. If Japan wages a war, the Japanese people could suffer from the destruction of atomic bombs again. We expect that Japan will not blindly follow the United States in the future. The independence of Japan will also be beneficial to the reunification of Korea. Even though we cannot expect Japan to be independent right now, we think that it can gradually advance along the road toward independence.

Here, I will talk about the question of Korean-Japanese relations. Japan, a neighbor of our country, is separated from us by a sea. It is good for the two countries of Korea and Japan, near to each other, to forge good neighborly relations. Forging good neighborly relations not only meets the aspirations and desires of the peoples of the two countries, but are also beneficial to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. A consistent foreign policy of our republic is developing good neighborly and friendly relations with many countries which respect the sovereignty of our country and deal with our country on friendly terms.

Since the first day of its founding, the DPRK has hoped for forging good-neighborly relations also with Japan, even though its social system is different from ours. Regrettably, however, the Japanese Government, from the beginning, has dealt with our country in an unfriendly fashion in collusion with the United States. There is no reason for the Japanese Government to be unfriendly with our country. We have never waged a campaign against Japan. Nor have we delivered a speech abusing Japan in other countries. This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government has exercised a 1-sided policy toward the North and South of Korea. This is because it has yielded to U.S. pressure.

When a JSP delegation visited our country some time ago, it asked me a question regarding our economic dealings with Japan. Under the condition in which the Japanese Government continues to follow the United States and yield to pressure by the South Korean reactionaries, economic exchanges cannot be vigorously carried out between our country and Japan. Once we ordered a large iron plant from Japan. The South Korean reactionaries said that if an iron plant were sold to our country, the national power of North Korea would be strengthened and, thus, a great threat would be posed to them. After that Japan refused our request. Since then we have not expected to have economic dealings with Japan. Even though the Japanese Government has taken economic sanctions against our country, we have lived with our own strength.



Because of the Japanese Government's unfriendly attitude toward our country, good-neighborly relations thus far have not been established between our country and Japan. Our principled stand on the question regarding relations between the two countries of Korea and Japan is obvious and consistent. How relations between the two countries of Korea and Japan will develop totally depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government. If friendly relations are to be established and, furthermore, normal state relations are to be established between the two countries of Korea and Japan, the Japanese Government should give up its hostile policy toward our country and should not be doing things hindering the reunification of Korea.

The Japanese Government should neither carry out the policy of fixing the division of Korea and perpetuating it by echoing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to fabricate two Koreas, help the South Korean reactionaries, nor egg them on to maneuvers for aggression and war against our republic.

Also, the Japanese Government should neither exercise a policy of national discrimination toward the Koreans in Japan nor conduct acts infringing upon human rights. They should fully ensure them the deserved rights worthy of overseas citizens of a sovereign state. If the Japanese Government wants to abandon its unfriendly attitude toward our country, it should not follow the United States, but take an independent course. The basic reason why the Japanese Government takes a hostile and unfriendly attitude toward our country, an attitude running counter to the will of the Japanese people, is that, bereft of independence, it is following the U.S. policy toward Korea. If the Japanese Government does not follow the United States, but takes an independent course, the relations between the two countries of Korea and Japan will be improved and normalized and our two countries will become friendly neighbors.

Our people treasure friendship and unity with the Japanese people and actively make efforts to develop friendly relations with the Japanese people. We are expanding visits, contacts, and exchanges between the two peoples of Korea and Japan and exchanging kindly greeting as friends with Japanese figures of all walks of life who visit to our country with friendly sentiments toward our people.

The Japanese people also aspire toward friendship with the Korean people. They are widely waging the movement of solidarity to actively support our people's cause of national reunification and the struggle of Koreans in Japan for democratic and national rights. This is a very good thing and great encouragement to our people struggling for national reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the Japanese people of all walks of life who have actively supported our people's struggle for national reunification and have made efforts for friendship with the Korean people. We hope that, in the future, too, the Japanese people will actively support the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the struggle of Koreans in Japan for democratic and national rights, and they will also actively make efforts to develop friendly relations with the Korean people. Thanks to the joint efforts of the two peoples of Korea and Japan, the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will further develop with each passing day.

You raised another question regarding the improvement of the people's standard of living and prospects for economic development in our country. I will talk about this.

Adopting the constant improvement of the people's standard of living as the guiding principle of its activities, our party has recently set forth the policy of carrying out the light industrial revolution and the service revolution to guarantee our people a more affluent and civilized life.

In accordance with the party's policy, many modern light industrial factories have been built and service facilities have been drastically increased. The struggle to increase the production of daily necessities and improve their quality is being powerfully waged in the light industrial field and many other fields of the national economy. The supply of commodities for the working people and public catering and service work are being further improved with each passing day. In a few years many kinds of good-quality commodities will overflow in all stores of our country and the material and cultural life of our people will be elevated to the world level.

The present situation of our country's economy, which constantly develops on self-reliant foundations, is favorable. The future prospects for our country's economy is more resplendent. Our functionaries in the economic field are preparing a new prospective plan. During the period of the new prospective plan, we want to realize the ten great prospective goals for socialist economic construction put forward by the sixth party congress. The ten great prospective goals for socialist economic construction envisage the production of 100,000 million KWH of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million meters of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products, and 15 million tons of grain every year in the near future, and the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland in 10 years.

If the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are realized in our country, a decisive condition for the complete victory of socialism will be provided, and our country will proudly enter the ranks of the world's advanced countries in economic development.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction which we have to carry out during the period of the new prospective plan are a very difficult and vast task of struggle. Yet we have the conditions and potentials that amply enable us to realize such targets.

We have already established a firm base of a self-reliant national economy and have consolidated a strong scientific and technological force. The struggle spirit of the working people of our country is also very high. Therefore, there is no doubt that the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction will be successfully realized during the period of the new prospective plan.

During the period of the new prospective plan, we will focus economic construction by placing the emphasis on the extraction industry and railway transport, strengthening the energy base, and developing science and technology, thereby realizing the modernization of the people's economy.

During the period of the new prospective plan we intend to develop coal mines and other mines on a large scale, to decisively enhance the traffic capacity of the railways, and to construct many power plants operated on various energy resources, with the major emphasis on the construction of hydroelectric power plants. We will also actively push ahead with the work of pioneering new scientific fields and introducing the successes of modern science and technology in production, thereby modernizing technological equipment for the economy in general.

We will wage a vigorous struggle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland. In our country, where the area of arable land is limited, tideland reclamation is a very important and urgent matter. At present the grain yield per chongbo is at a very high level. We doubt that we will be able to further increase the yield per chongbo in the future. Therefore, we must decisively increase the area of arable land in order to increase grain production in an epochal manner.

If we increase the area of arable land by reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland, we will be able to occupy the 15 million ton grain height. Then we will be able to supply the people with sufficient food and develop a diverse food industry.

Self-sufficiency in food supply is important. Rice is socialism and communism. We should satisfactorily solve the problem of the people's eating to construct socialism and communism successfully. We are now building banks along the (yongsongyeson) of the sea and are reclaiming tideland. If we accumulate experience, we will be able to build banks along places with greater depths of water and reclaim tideland of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 chongbo.

The basic means of obtaining funds for the fulfilment of the new prospective plan is self-reliance. We will never introduce foreign capital. If we were to build our economy by introducing foreign capital, it would become a subjugated economy. The economic independence of the country, as well as its political independence, is important. If we were subjugated by another country economically, we would be subjugated politically as well. We will not become a country burdened with \$50 billion in debt like South Korea. It is not desirable to attain high growth with debts to other countries.

We do not intend to make a high leap instantly in economic construction. We intend to undertake stable growth step by step with our own strength. If we extract lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, and other nonferrous metals abundant in our country and sell them to other countries, we will be able to gain by ourselves enough funds for the fulfilment of the new prospective plan.

Of course it is true that we are not without difficulties in economic construction. However, they are the difficulties which have arisen while carrying out massive work. As you know from your visit to the construction site of the Nampo lockgate, the project is one of vast scale. We intend to fundamentally complete the construction of the Nampo lockgate by 10 October this year. It is not easy to complete a project of such a vast scale within a short period of time by ourselves.

A person from a certain country who visited our country some time ago asked me why we do not engage in big publicity when we are building such a large lockgate. No one, unless he made a personal visit to it, would believe that we are building the large-scale lockgate with our own strength. If we construct the Nampo lockgate, we will be able to not only develop transport by river, but also to completely solve the problem of water for reclaimed tideland.

To do economic construction well, we must develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with many countries of the world, besides completely mobilizing and utilizing the potentials of one's country. Our republic is developing economic and technological exchanges and cooperation not only with the socialist countries but also with capitalist countries friendly to our country.

To further expand and develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with many countries of the world, we adopted the DPRK Joint Venture Law last year and are encouraging joint ventures with other countries in many fields such as industry, construction, transport, science and technology, and tourism. Since the announcement of the joint venture law, new offers have been received from many countries for economic collaboration and technological exchanges with our country. This is very good indeed.

We will always welcome countries which treat our country in a friendly manner and which want to develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with our country irrespective of differences in ideology, ideals, and systems. We will carry out economic collaboration and exchanges with them on the principle of equality and give-and-take.



Next you asked me what matter I think is most deeply in my heart with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland approaching. I will answer briefly. Our people significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland this year. Greeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, all the people are filled with high political zeal, and the entire country is full of joy. Because all the people are full of zeal and the entire country full of joy, I am glad and joyful too.

If I have something which I feel deeply in my heart with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, it will be that I have not completely realized the goal which I had when I embarked on the road of revolution.

My father left me his goal that Korea must be made independent even if it meant a struggle from generation to generation. I embarked on a road of anti-Japanese revolution as a 10-year-old little boy with an aspiration to regain the lost country, to save our fellow countrymen who were suffering from misfortune, and to build a strong and prosperous independent country in the land of Korea.

There were many difficulties and painful sacrifices in the course of our struggle. Truly, the anti-Japanese revolution was an arduous struggle. However, we waged an indomitable struggle for 20 years, overcoming the difficulties encountered with our own strength, and finally achieved the historical cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

The whole land of Korea was full of joy to greet the liberation of the country, and all the fellow countrymen were seized with strong emotion. However, our people's joy of liberation did not last long. Our country had to be divided soon after liberation, artificially by foreign force. When we fought in the mountains, exposed to wind and dew and eating and sleeping without shelter, we never dreamed of the country falling into such a situation. How could we think of the single nation divided into two when the whole of Korea stretches as one land and the nation lived in the same land from ancient times?

After liberation, the division of the country and the nation caused many difficulties in our people's struggle to construct a new democratic Korea and hindered the unified development of the country. Our aspirations for building a strong and prosperous independent country were realized only in half of the land of the country, and the 10 major programs of the Fatherland Restoration Society and the 20 political platforms announced immediately after liberation were realized only in the northern half of the republic.

For our people, who mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, the past 40 years have been 40 years of splendid progress and development. However, if we look back on the 40 years from the viewpoint of the entire nation, they were 40 years of misfortunes which we experienced while suffering the agony of national division. I always feel sorrow over the fact that we cannot put an end to the tragedy of national division. Over the 40 years since liberation I have not been able to pass even a day without thinking about the country's division and alleviating the agony of national division which our nation is suffering. We have exerted all our efforts to reunify the divided nation the past 40 years. However, our sincere efforts have not borne any fruit to speak of.

The longer the country's division lasts, the greater misfortunes and agony our people will suffer. Therefore, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen even before the country's reunification is realized, we intend to have separated families and relatives freely visit each other by establishing the North-South Red Cross talks and advancing them successfully.

If the North and the South carry out discussions from the standpoint of humanitarianism and national interest, we can relieve the pains of the families separated in the North and the South even before the nation is reunified. I think if the North and the South open doors and achieve free exchanges with each other, the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be expedited. Of course, many difficulties and obstacles are laid on the road of national reunification. However, we cannot tolerate the splitting of our nation, our single nation, into two. We must somehow reunify the nation in our generation. We are making all efforts toward this direction. If we cannot reunify our fatherland in our generation, we will then reunify the fatherland without fail in the Kim Chong-il era by struggling generation after generation.

Finally, you asked me to talk about Kim Ku, and I will talk about him briefly. Kim Ku lived in Hwanghae province when he was young. He was a renowned anticommunist who killed communists when he joined the Shanghai Provisional Government before liberation. At the time, the communists knashed their teeth with indignation against him. After liberation, through his secretary, he sent me a letter saying that he wanted to meet me. I told his secretary that I accepted his proposal for a meeting with me. Before his coming to North Korea, he again sent his secretary to North Korea and asked us what thought about his past crimes. I said that what had happened had been forgotten.

As a result, Kim Ku came to North Korea in April 1948 by crossing the 35th Parallel and attended the North-South joint conference which we convened. Almost all representatives of almost all political parties and social organizations, except Syngman Rhee's party in South Korea, participated in this conference. At that time I met Kim Ku and held conversations with him on several occasions. Kim Ku said to me that while they were mouthing empty words in Shanghai, China, the general had achieved the country's independence by engaging in battles with weapons. He begged me to forgive him for the fact that he opposed the communists because he did not know them well. He said: The communists of North Korea are different from those communists whom I met in the past. I can struggle for national reunification hand in hand with such communists as you.

Kim Ku delivered a good speech at the North-South joint conference. When Kim Ku was leaving for South Korea after attending the North-South joint conference, he told me: I want to stay in North Korea. If I stay here, however, the reactionaries will say that North Korea detained me. Therefore I should return. I will go back to South Korea to struggle for great national unity.

He further stated: Will you do me a couple of favors? If I am faced with difficulties while struggling in South Korea, I will come back here. Could you give me an orchard in which I can spend the rest of my life? He also requested presenting him with paper and pen, saying that although he was old, he would study. Along with this request, he proposed that irrigation water be supplied for the farmers of the Yonbaek field in South Korea.

I promised him I would meet all his requests. I told him: If you come back here while struggling in South Korea, I will let you comfortably spend the rest of your life cultivating fruit in an orchard. I understand that your intention to study means that you will conscientiously work for the country and nation. Therefore, I will give you paper and pen. I also promised him to supply again irrigation water needed for the farmers of the Yonbaek field. Some time after he returned to South Korea Kim Ku was assassinated. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys seem to have killed him because he did not follow them.

These are my answers to your questions. I expect you, who have actively worked for the reunification of our country, to fight for our people's cause of national reunification together with us as our permanent friend.

REPORT ON PERSHING II DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CITED

SK150128 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] According to an AFP report from New Delhi, the North Korean ambassador in New Delhi said that the United States has deployed Pershing II missiles, (?56) neutron bombs, and 1,000-odd nuclear weapons in South Korea to use them against North Korea.

Ambassador Cho Chon-il made this remark in a press conference held on 9 July in New Delhi. He pointed out that the deployment of such weapons is aimed at hindering the reunification of the North and the South.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives 12 July

SK120851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on July 12 by air for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others, Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea, and a large number of working people in the city.

Confers With Kim Yong-nam

SK130059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0041 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 12 met and had a friendly talk with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his party when they paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

Leaders Attend Banquet

SK140324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Government of the DPRK arranged a banquet in honor of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the evening of 11 July. Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, his entourage, and Socialist Republic of Romania ambassador to our country, Constantin Iftodi, were invited to the banquet. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, First Vice Foreign Minister Yi Chong-mok, and other functionaries concerned attended the banquet. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam spoke at the banquet.

## Kim Yong-nam's Banquet Speech

SK130602 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Speech by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at 12 July banquet in honor of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arranged by the DPRK Government in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] The visit to our country by Stefan Andrei and his entourage, our close friends, will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania.

Although our two countries and peoples are geographically distant, they are closely connected with each other because Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, have deepened mutual relations and brought into bloom the flowers of friendship.

In particular, the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, to Romania in June 1984 and his historic reunion with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the Romanian people, demonstrated the invincibility and firmness of the friendship and unity between Korea and Romania and opened an epochal occasion in expanding and developing the relations between the two countries into a new higher stage.

Indeed, the special friendship between the heads of party and state of the two countries serves as a firm foundation for strengthening and developing the friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries.

For the past 20 years, since the ninth party congress at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the diligent Romanian people have traversed along the glorious road of creation and renovation unparalleled in the history of Romania and won great successes in the struggle to implement the party's program for building a socialist society advanced in many fields.

We rejoice over the success attained in all work in Romania, our fraternal country. We wish the Romanian people greater success in their march toward the nation's prosperity and development following the decisions made at the 13th party congress.

Today our people are vigorously struggling to greet the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party as a great festival of victors, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 6th WPK Congress and following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to attain the 10 long-range targets of socialist economic construction.

Proceeding from an earnest desire to open a favorable phase in national reunification, last year we put forth a proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea. Recently we made a new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration on nonaggression.

The respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed full support for our new peace proposal. We thank him for this. The current complicated international situation urgently demands that we check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of war and aggression in close unity with each other and more vigorously carry out the struggle to safeguard peace and security of the world.



I think that mutual visits and exchanges of views between us, which have become a good tradition, are very favorable for the demands of the current situation.

Believing that the visit to our country by the comrade minister will be successful, I propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Romanian people, to the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the Romanian people, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health of the respected Comrade Stefan Andrei, and to the good health of the comrades and friends gathered here.

#### Stefan Andrei's Banquet Speech

SK131319 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Speech by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at 12 July banquet arranged by the DPRK Government in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] I express deep thanks for your warm welcome and the hospitality accorded us. Based on the relationship of intimacy between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the leaders of our parties and peoples, the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the WPK, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, and between the peoples of Romania and Korea are closely developing.

As you know well, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has paid special interest to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries. The meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the heads of parties and states of our two countries, played a decisive role in developing our cooperative relations in many fields. I firmly believe that our current visit to your country and the talks that we have begun today will serve as a good occasion for developing the cooperation between Romania and Korea in many fields and in realizing the decisions agreed upon at the highest level.

We are ready to continuously make all efforts to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between Romania and Korea, to further expand the reciprocal economic cooperation between them to resolve a series of economic problems existing between the two countries through collaboration, and to more effectively utilize the natural resources in the two countries. This year, when the Korean people will greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the country and the founding of the WPK, we are very happy to have had this opportunity to visit your country.

The Romanian people are well aware of and highly appreciate the great successes attained by the Korean people in the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress, to create a happy and prosperous life, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. I take this opportunity to reaffirm socialist Romania's active and consistent support for and solidarity with the efforts of your country for national reunification.

In his speech at a mass rally of Romania-Korea friendship held last year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: We resolutely support Comrade Kim Il-song's recent proposal for tripartite talks and all proposals and policies advanced for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

As you know well, in recent years a very tense situation has been created in the international situation. New medium-range nuclear missiles have been deployed on the European Continent. The deployment of these nuclear missiles and the arms race on this continent have resulted in further intensifying the arms race in nuclear weapons.

Under such a situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed many times that it is necessary for the Soviet-U.S. talks, which are being held in Geneva, to reach relevant agreements on suspending the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other parts of the world, in suspending the development, production, and completion of nuclear weapons, and in completely removing these weapons from the earth and space.

We think it more necessary for the developing countries to resolve their serious backward situation by strengthening mutual cooperation and solidarity among themselves, to set up a joint strategy in an effort to establish a new international economic order, and to act uniformly for this.

Romania has resolutely asserted that all disputes among countries should be resolved through peaceful talks in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the countries concerned, their national sovereignty, and the interests of the policy of cooperation of the entire world.

We would like to note with great satisfaction that under the complicated international situation, our two countries have cooperated with each other on the basis of the spirit of mutual trust, respect, and comradely cooperation. We also confirm our firm determination to continue the open-minded and comradely cooperation between the two countries in the future.

I propose a toast to the constant development of the friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two parties, two countries, and the two peoples; to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; to the long life and good health to the esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the good health to the comrades present here.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK131040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 13 received Comrade Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country and his party. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok. Also on hand was Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Further on Meeting With Kim

AU131535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES 13/7/1985 -- Messages were exchanged between RCP [Romanian Communist Party] General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, during the Korean leader's reception of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei who is paying an official visit to that country.

During the interview Kim Il-song pointed to his close, friendly ties with President Nicolae Ceausescu, highlighting that the summit understandings underlay the development of relations between the two parties, countries and peoples in all spheres of mutual interest. He also keenly thanks for the consistent support Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu himself have granted to the Korean people's just cause, the peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean leader also expressed his willingness to meet again with Nicolae Ceausescu and continue their productive dialogue.

During the talks on the occasion, stress was paid on the two countries' wish to step up their cooperation on an international plane for peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a policy of collaboration, security, understanding and respect for all the peoples' national independence. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

During his official visit to the DPR of Korea, Stefan Andrei also conducted official talks with Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administrative Council, minister of foreign affairs, which were attended by Kong Chin-Tae, vice-premier of the Administrative Council, co-chairman of the intergovernmental commission. Questions were approached related to bilateral ties, especially to growing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

#### Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

SK131042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on July 13 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Foreign Minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic Stefan Andrei. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the party of the Romanian foreign minister and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Leaves for Home 13 July

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his party left for home on July 13 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The foreign minister and his party were seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, others and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

#### ARTICLE HAILS ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

SK140530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 244 GMT 11 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 12 July article: "We Warmly Welcome the Envoy of Friendship"]

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will arrive in Pyongyang today for an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Government. Comrade Stefan Andrei has visited our country several times and has deepened the friendship between our peoples, thus contributing to strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Our people rejoice over this visit of Comrade Stefan Andrei to our country and warmly welcome him. Comrade Stefan Andrei's visit to our country will greatly contribute to the further blossoming and development of friendship between Korea and Romania.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Although Korea and Romania are far apart geographically, the hearts of the peoples of the two countries are very close, like close neighbors. The Korean and Romanian peoples are intimate brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms advancing forward under the banner of socialism and communism, the banner of peace.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries are consolidating and developing with each passing day because these traditional relations have been forged on the basis of the special, intimate relationship established between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Romania last summer was another new milestone in the history of friendship between Korea and Romania. The Romanian party, government, and people have actively supported the just proposals of our party and the government of the republic for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, including the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Our people are proud of having the Romanian people in Europe as their intimate friends. The Romanian people are diligent and talented people. Since their liberation, the fraternal Romanian people have traversed the rewarding road of creation and renovation under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. Since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania has achieved rapid development and prosperity in many fields, including the political, economic, and cultural fields. The Romanian Communist Party's line and policy in realizing the communist ideal have borne fruitful results. The dignity of the independent and peace-loving Socialist Republic of Romania and its international prestige have been promoted with each passing day.

Today, the Romanian people under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their excellent leader, are vigorously struggling with pride and firm faith to implement the decision of their party's 13th congress and to build a multifaceted, developed, socialist society. They are also actively making all possible efforts to oppose aggression and war and to defend peace and security of Europe and the world.

Our people highly appreciate the successes attained by the Romanian people in their socialist construction and extend firm solidarity to their just cause. While staying in our country, Comrade Stefan Andrei will witness the feelings of fraternal friendship our people have for the Romanian people. Our people sincerely wish the envoy of friendship of the Romanian people great success during his visit to our country.

#### RALLY ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH HELD IN USSR

SK140558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] On the occasion of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, a rally of solidarity with the Korean people was held on 8 July at the (Elfa) electric machine production complex in Vilnius City of the Lithuanian SSR in the USSR.

Placed at the forefront of the rally site was a slogan reading "Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples." Also exhibited at the rally site were photographs depicting the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the Korean people's activities for socialist construction.



The rally was attended by Mechislav Sadovaskiy, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; Vitautas Zenkyavichyus, minister of foreign affairs of the Government of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [LISSR]; (Pantakol Nikonen), second secretary of the Vilnius City Party committee; Romoyus Petrauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries LISSR; the general manager of the electric machine complex; and the party secretary of the complex together with numerous workers at the complex. Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the USSR, was invited to the rally.

The general manager of the complex and Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong spoke at the rally. In his speech, the general manager of the complex said that all peace-loving proposals for national reunification advanced by the WPK and the government of the republic have not yet been realized because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The general manager condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean dictatorial regime, saying that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and the South Korean dictatorial regime, which is under the manipulation of the United States and the Japanese militarists, have been the main obstacle to the realization of the peace-loving proposals for national reunification put forward by the republic.

Noting that the Soviet Union has consistently insisted on the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea under democratic principles, the general manager stressed that the Soviet Union has supported the important proposals of the DPRK for the establishment the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, mutually reducing armed forces, and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula. He wished the Korean people new success in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

A resolution of solidarity was adopted at the rally. The resolution expressed full support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country and said: We sternly oppose and protest the current U.S. Administration's maneuvers to militarize South Korea and to further turn South Korea into a nuclear and forward base for the U.S. imperialists on the Asian Continent. We condemn the suppression of the democratic rights and freedom of the South Korean people struggling for democracy, justice, and national reunification. We support the activities of the WPK to implement the decision and tasks set forth at the sixth party congress.

#### FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

SK141028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- An agreement on friendship and solidarity was signed here on July 13 between the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee and the Cuban association for friendship among the people and the Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Cuban association for friendship among the people led by its First Vice-Chairman Mario Rodriguez Martinez and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban embassy here Gilda Lopez.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED BY CUBAN PARTY PAPER

SK150228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The text of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's answers to questions put forth by the deputy director of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was published by the paper in its 12 July edition. The paper carried a picture the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took with the deputy director of GRANMA when he received the latter. The paper published the text of the answers under the headline "Press Conference With Marshal Kim Il-song," with the subheads "The Reunification of the Fatherland Is the Most Urgent Task of Struggle," "The DPRK President Reaffirms the Love and Respect for the Cuban People and for Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban People," "Tense Situation Created in the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. Imperialists Denounced," and "Visits He Paid to the Soviet Union and European Socialist Countries Were Historic Events."

In the preface, the paper noted that Marshal Kim Il-song, the DPRK president, in his answers to the questions put by the deputy director of GRANMA, said the Korean people and the Cuban people are class brothers who stand together in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and are close comrades-in-arms.

The paper noted that the great leader of the Korean people received the deputy director, had a friendly conversation with him, and repeatedly stressed that he boundlessly respects and loves the Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba, and their leader Comrade Fidel Castro and holds them in intimacy.

The paper noted that the DPRK president mentioned the present situation in the Korean peninsula, which has been divided because of the U.S. imperialists' aggression, the U.S. imperialists' continuing aggressive maneuvers, the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries in the wake of the president's visits to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries last year, and a series of the issues raised in the present times.

The paper said that Kim Ki-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee and responsible chief editor of NONDONG SINMUN, and Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee, were on hand at the reception. The paper indicated that it was publishing questions presented to Marshal Kim Il-song and the answers he gave.

The paper lined the edge of page 1 in red and used the headline "Press Conference With Marshal Kim Il-song" with the subheads "Reunification of the Fatherland Is the Most Urgent Task of Struggle," "DPRK President Reaffirms the Love and Respect for the Cuban People and Fidel Castro, the Leader of the Cuban People," "Tense Situation Created in the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. Imperialists Denounced," and "Visits He Paid to the Soviet Union and European Socialist Countries Were Historic Events."

CASTRO CITED ON CHOICE OF SEOUL AS OLYMPICS VENUE

SK120545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- Fidel Castro, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in an interview with U.S. Senator Mervyn Dymally and academic Jeffrey Elliot, said the decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul was "sectarian, it didn't help to unite but to divide, not to heal wounds but to open them," according to PRENSA LATINA July 10. The Cuban news agency quoted him as saying:

If there was no security in Los Angeles it is difficult to argue that there can be security in Seoul under a bloody, repressive "regime," a regime which is an exact replica of Pinochet's or which was copied exactly by Pinochet from South Korea. He predicted that to go ahead with the 1988 Games as planned would create very serious problems in the Olympic movement.

The news agency said Cuba has decided not to attend the games, it was revealed in a handout to delegates at the Fourth Latin American Journalists Congress held in Havana on July 8.

According to AFP July 9, Fidel Castro told the Fourth Latin American Journalists Congress held in Havana on July 8 that "the selection of Seoul was politically the same as staging the games on the naval base at Guantanamo, territory on the south coast of Cuba." "There is only one Korea and it is imperialism which keeps it divided. Can we forget?" he said. "Are we going to betray our principles for a few gold medals?"

Fidel Castro renewed his proposal, made in a letter to IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch last November, that half the Olympic events should be held in South Korea and the other half in the North, AFP recalled.

#### PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

SK130054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0034 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- A DPRK party and government delegation led by Pak Sung-il, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Commission of Public Welfare, left here Thursday by air to attend the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

#### CPC LEADER MEETS PROVINCIAL WPK DELEGATION

SK140335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] On 8 July, Comrade Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC, met a delegation of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by Paek Pom-su, responsible secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK, which is now visiting China, at the Great Hall of People in Beijing. At the meeting, a discussion took place in a friendly atmosphere. Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to China, were on hand. Comrade Song Renqiong arranged a banquet for the delegation on the evening of 8 July.

#### KCNA CITES PRC MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON N-S TALKS

SK120835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 19 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry at an information meeting on July 27 touched upon the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks. China hopes that the North-South parliamentary talks will be realized and be successful, he said.

He recalled that when the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea put forward the proposal for North-South Parliamentary talks in April, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry declared China's support to this proposal conducive to the relaxation of the tension in the Korean peninsula.

NORTH-SOUTH WORKING-LEVEL RED CROSS TALKS HELD

SK150618 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The working-level talks between the North-South Red Cross societies to discuss the issue of implementing mutual visits by North-South home visiting groups and art troupes on the occasion of the 15 August Liberation Day were held at 1000 today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. Reporters Hwang Ho-yong and Kim Chung-hwan report on this.

[Begin recording] [Hwang] At today's closed meeting, the three working-level delegates from each side discussed the issues in detail such as the size of visiting groups, the proportion of their composition, the time and method of exchanges, the scope and time of the meetings between separated families, the place and time of performances by art troupes, advance survey of the performance sites, transportation and communications for the visiting groups, and their itineraries. In a keynote speech at today's contact, delegate of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] Song Yong-tae proposed that visiting groups of from 550 to 560 people simultaneously exchange mutual visits for 6 nights and 7 days from 20 to 26 September and that each visiting group be composed of 300 members from separated families, 100 art troupe members, 100 reporters, and 50 to 60 persons to engage in support activities.

He also proposed that the visiting groups be called home visiting groups of North-South separated families and art troupes and that the heads of the groups be the president or chairman of the North and South Red Cross societies.

He proposed that the visiting groups be formed by each special city and cities under the direct control of the government and the provincial government and that they visit their native towns directly with reporters in company.

As for the scope of the meetings, the lineal descendants will include those family members at the time of separation and those who were born later. The relatives will include third cousins on the paternal family side and cousins on the wife's and mother's side. He also proposed that those relatives whose whereabouts or whether they are still alive can be confirmed should be included in this category in accordance with the individual's wish.

Delegate Song Yong-tae also held that both sides should offer places for art performances that are mutually convenient and that the performance be given once daily and two or three times in total, and that the duration of the performance be around 120 minutes in accordance with international practice.

He stated that performances should eliminate contents pursuing political aims, should include programs of national tradition, and the scripts of the performance be exchanged 8 days prior to the mutual visits. He proposed that decorations, stage properties and equipment and music which praise a particular person, which pursue political aims, and which instigate the masses should be removed and that there be no speeches by the persons presiding over the performance.

In particular, delegate Song Yong-tae held that in order to check in advance the detailed works required for staging the performance, including the issues of the composition and production of the program; stage, sound, light and stage effects; producers, stage supervisors, stage technicians, sound light and other persons required for the performances be allowed to make prior inspection of the performance places.



A concerned official from the KNRC side explained that only when such an inspection is made 1 month prior to actual performances, will it be possible to arrange stage settings and rehearsals properly, and because of this, the time of the mutual visits by home visiting groups and art troupes which were to take place before and after 15 August in accordance with the mutual agreement of the North and the South during the 8th full-dress talks last May has been delayed until 20 September.

Other items of the proposal advanced by delegate Song are as follows: A list of names of the home visiting groups will be furnished to the other side 15 to 20 days prior to the visit, and a list of names of the art troupes, accompanying reporters, and support personnel 8 days prior to the visit. A letter to guarantee personal safety will be handed over to the other side 8 days prior to the visit and a statement guaranteeing personal safety will be announced by authorities concerned 7 days prior to the visit.

As for transportation and communications, cars of the relevant side will be used to transport the personnel and the equipment of the visiting group, and cars of the host side will be used in the business liaison work of the head of the visiting group, aides, and support personnel.

A pouch system will be operated between Seoul and Pyongyang twice a day and the 20 telephone lines that have already been installed will be used in business liaison and in sending news reports by accompanying reporters. Additional lines will be installed if necessary. Panmunjom will be the transit site.

As for personal effects, each individual can carry daily necessities, including clothes and cosmetics, cameras, videotape recorders, recorders, radios, simple medical supplies, and pens and pencils used for reporting. Materials to be used for business, will include performance costumes, musical instruments, props, sound equipment, special lighting equipment, stage settings, and other items used for performances, materials to be used by reporters, and other necessary materials for administrative use.

As for itineraries, delegate Song proposed that an itinerary be handed over to the other side 8 days prior to the visit, and that both sides discuss and decide upon itineraries. Accommodations will be provided for all members of the visiting group and offices will be provided for liaison of the visiting group and for business support inside the place of lodging. In addition to this, the host side will arrange prior rehearsals on the performance stage before the performances.

The names of the working-level representatives of both sides were as follows: From the KNRC side, Song Yong-tae, member of the KNRC Council for Disaster Relief; Yi Chun-hui, adviser on social welfare affairs; and Yi Pyong-ung, chief of the KNRC Department of General Affairs; and from the North Korean Red Cross Society side, Pak Yong-su, chief of the Department of Affairs for Fellow Countrymen; Pak Tong-chun, vice chief of the International Department; and Kim Wan-su, head of the Cultural Propaganda Department. [names and titles of DPRK representatives as heard]

Reporter Kim Chung-hwan will describe scenes of the meeting between the delegates of the two sides:

[Kim] The working-level talks between the two sides began at 1000 [0100 GMT], to discuss in detail the issue of implementing mutual visits by North-South home visiting groups and art troupes. Three-member delegations of the two sides entered the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Instead of sitting facing east and west, as was seen in the recent economic talks, the delegates of the two sides held talks facing north and south, because only three delegates from each side participated in this working-level contact.

Delegate of our side Song Yong-tae greeted Pak Yong-su, delegate of the North Korean side, by saying: This is the third meeting with you, Mr Pak. We have met at the preliminary contact for the eighth full-fledged talks last November and at the eighth full-fledged talks in May.

While calling for a smooth settlement in today's talks, delegate Song said: When the issue of implementing mutual visits by home visiting group was agreed upon in the recent eighth full-fledged talks, we received much encouragement from many of those who lost their homeland. They describe this agreement as touching, and express gratitude. Let us give them delightful news from today's contact.

In response to this, Pak Yong-su, delegate of the North Korean side, said: Letters calling for a reunion with separated blood kin at the earliest date are piled up at our Red Cross Central Society and other offices.

Unlike the time of the North-South economic talks, today's working-level contact was held in a leisurely atmosphere because not many North Korean reporters appeared. A North Korean reporter said: Fewer reporters appeared today because the working-level contact is being made. As if on certain instructions, North Korean reporters propagandized, in a concentrated way, on the excellence of their art troupe. Another North Korean reporter frantically propagandized on Kim Chong-il by saying: Our art troupe receives a warm welcome wherever it goes. This is because the party center personally guided the direction of the troupe.

Meanwhile, the North Korean came up with rather political topics, including the South Korean university students' movement, and such questions as why the issue of North-South non-aggression cannot be discussed in the parliamentary talks, and what the adoption of the unification constitution means, issues which have nothing to do with the topic discussed in today's working-level contact.

The appearance of a female reporter from CTK, Czechoslovakia's party organ, [as heard] was conspicuous. The Czechoslovak female reporter briefly introduced herself by saying that her husband is serving as a member of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Military Armistice Commission and she has stayed for 4 months.

According to the agreement on the holding of this contact as a closed-door meeting, after an exchange of greetings that lasted approximately 15 minutes, the delegates of the two sides began a closed-door session. [end recording]

#### Conclusion of Talks

SK150453 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The working-level talks between the North-South Red Cross societies ended after 2 hours and 22 minutes, reaching an agreement to hold the next working-level meeting on 19 July in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] at Panmunjom.

Today's working-level contact ended at 1232 [0332 GMT]. The delegates from both sides agreed to hold another contact at 1000 [0100 GMT] on 19 July in the conference room of the NNSC at Panmunjom.

KIM TAE-CHUNG DROPS PLAN TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

OW151211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 15 KYODO -- Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Monday gave up his intention, at least for the time being, to run in the 1988 South Korean presidential election on the ticket of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), according to sources. The sources said Kim dropped his self-declared candidacy for the presidency in a meeting with another prominent opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam. Both Kims are cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an opposition umbrella group.

Kim Tae-chung, a 1971 presidential candidate, threw South Korean political circles into confusion last week by reportedly proposing a division of the opposition leadership, with himself seeking the presidency and Kim Yong-sam taking the top post of the party, which is South Korea's largest opposition party. Kim Yong-sam said the proposal was personally made by Kim Tae-chung in their meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u last Wednesday. The proposal generated negative responses from many NKDP national assemblymen.

The two Kims met Monday to discuss the proposal and agreed to settle the confusion by publicly declaring that "such an idea no longer exists," according to the sources. The sources said Kim Tae-chung was forced to give up his proposal for presidential candidacy at least temporarily but predicted the power struggle between the two Kims will remain until 1988, when President Chon Tu-hwan is due to leave office under the present constitution. Chon has repeatedly said he will step down in 1988 to set a precedent for the first peaceful transfer of power in South Korea.

ASSEMBLY SESSION ADJOURNED DUE TO DJP BOYCOTT

SK151030 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 15 (YONHAP) -- A special session of the South Korean National Assembly, which began Monday, was automatically adjourned when the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) boycotted the scheduled 13-day session.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) called for the session last week, after the two parties failed to narrow differences on scheduling discussion about major issues. Those issues include the people's livelihood, campus unrest, labor disputes and other economic matters.

The DJP holds 148 of the 276 seats in the Assembly, while the NKDP has 102 seats. To call for a special session, a party must hold at least one-third of the Assembly seats. After Assembly Speaker Yi Chai-hyong delivered the opening address, the special session was dissolved because no agenda for discussion between the rival parties had been set.

The DJP has proposed that the special session be held early next month, following the NKDP's national convention, scheduled for Aug. 1-2. It opposed scheduling the extra session for this month, saying that the NKDP would use the session as a way to divert attention from the party's internal problems involving election of the party's president at the convention.

After the special session broke up Monday, the NKDP adopted a resolution urging the ruling party to accept the seriousness of the present political situation and to normalize the deadlocked Assembly by agreeing with the opposition party on an agenda and schedule for the extra session.

The minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), which holds 20 Assembly seats, attended the opening session, but was undecided about its participation in the remaining days of the 13-day session.

#### TRIAL OF USIS OCCUPIERS INTERRUPTED BY DISTURBANCES

SK151045 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 85 p 11

[Excerpts] At 1000 on 15 July, the first-day of the trial of the 20 accused of being involved in the sit-in at the American Cultural Center in Seoul was held at a courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court. As soon as the trial began, the accused and observers showed a move of rejecting the trial, shouting slogans and singing songs opposing the system. Having even failed to declare the opening of the session, the court suspended the trial 20 minutes after it began and postponed it until this afternoon.

The trial, presided over by Yi Chae-hun, chief judge of the 13th collegiate court of the Seoul District Criminal Court, was scheduled to be heard by six prosecutors, including Yi Kwang-ok, chief prosecutor of the Public Security Department of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office. When he found it difficult to check disturbances by the accused at the court, Chief Judge Yi Chae-hun, at 1020, declared: "I will resume the session at 1430." At the request of lawyers, the resumption of the trial was put off until 1500.

When the accused showed up at the court, some of the observers, who had begun entering the courtroom at around 0930, clapped and shouted slogans. Even after the judges entered the court, the accused sang such songs as "With Parching Thirst" and the national anthem, and shouted such slogans as "Stop applying the National Security Law," "The United States should openly apologize," and "We reject the trial." Observers also shouted antigovernment slogans and sang antigovernment songs.

One of the accused, Kim Min-sok, stood up, shaking off the hands of bailiffs, and began delivering a speech entitled "Why do we reject the trial?" He said: "We cannot stand trial before those involved in the Kwangju incident and the United States make an open apology." When the accused continued his remarks, the chief judge ordered ushers to take him out of the court. However, the accused and observers stood up together and began hooting and shouting, thus driving the court into turmoil. Also, a female observer stood up and shouted such slogans as "Who is judging who?" and "Who are the real criminals?" The chief judge ordered ushers to "make her stand up."

Meanwhile, parents of the accused and students, numbering some 100, did not obey the order of ushers to leave the courtroom, but staged a sit-in there.

#### ACADEMIC MANAGEMENT URGED FOR CAMPUS STABILIZATION

SK130006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok urged universities and colleges to manage academic affairs strictly to protect the majority of students from campus disturbances.

"It is the time for school authorities to pay utmost attention to the academic management in departure from being occupied with student agitation, said Son yesterday. The minister made the remark at a meeting with deans of academic affairs from the nation's 100 higher learning institutions in Pusan.



Saying that "the academic credits cannot be compatible with demonstrations," Minister Son warned against awarding credits to students who had flunked class or exams due to demonstrations. The importance of the academic management itself has been neglected recently by the school authorities, only mindful of some activist students, the minister said. "The fall of professor's authority among students is partly due to the loose management of academic things," said Son. He called upon the deans to live up to the strict academic rule concerning class attendance, test taking and homework. "Without strict academic management, neither the establishment of faculty authority nor the stabilization of the campus would be realized," said the professor-turned-minister.

Son recalled the recent campus development causing professors to feel the "sense of helplessness." But he noted that a phenomenon of a majority of students turning away from the activist students is apparent.

PRESIDENT CHON WISHES REAGAN 'SPEEDY RECOVERY'

SK140107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-Hwan yesterday cabled a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, wishing him a "speedy recovery" from surgery.

"I am very concerned to learn that you will undergo surgery again in connection with your suspected illness," Chon said. "I am anxious to hear that the medical reports on your health are of no serious nature and thus dispel our worries." Chon said he and First Lady Yi Sun-cha join the entire Korean people in, "our prayers for your quick recovery to good health."

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS ON 5-NATION ASIAN TOUR

SK140120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong left here Sunday morning for a 12-day official visit to Singapore, Malaysia, India, Nepal and Burma. On his trip home, Yi will also make an unofficial visit to Japan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported.

During his tour, Yi will meet with government leaders of the five Southeast and Southwest Asian countries to discuss the promotion of economic and trade cooperation, as well as other issues of mutual concern.

In Tokyo, he is scheduled to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Yi and Abe are expected to discuss Japan's controversial fingerprinting of its alien populace, which includes about 670,000 Korean residents, cultural exchanges between Seoul and Tokyo, and the trade imbalance between the two nations.

The Korean foreign minister is scheduled to return home on July 27.

HENG SAMRIN DISCUSSES MILITARY ACTIVITIES

BK140808 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0454 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 13 -- A meeting to review the military activities in the 1984-85 dry season has been held in Phnom Penh in the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council.

Addressing the meeting Heng Samrin spoke of the Kampuchean people's all-sided, great successes in national revival and pointed out the treacherous moves of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists -- masters of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khiev Samphan clique and other Khmer reactionary groups -- desperately aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution.

He went on saying that the past six years of revolutionary struggle was characterized by vigorous national revival in all fields, the strong building of the Kampuchean revolutionary power and successive victories over the enemy. He further said the military victories of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in the 1984-85 dry season in dismantling a series of enemy's hideouts along the Kampuchean-Thai border and the Kampuchean people's efforts in the past six years make the Kampuchean revolution ever stronger in gradually mastering all the national affairs, political, military, socio-economic, cultural, thus making a turning point of strategic significance in the Kampuchean revolution.

He praised the heroism of the Revolutionary Army in ensuring the people's peaceful life and underlined that all the successes also resulted from the great sacrifices of Vietnamese Army volunteers.

MEETING REVIEWS DRY-SEASON ACHIEVEMENTS

BK131132 Phnom Penh Domestic Services in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting to study the 1984-85 dry-season achievements was held at the Defense Ministry's Joint Army School on 5 July. Present were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; and many cadres, combatants, and representatives of youth throughout the country.

A report presented at the meeting clearly noted the brilliant victories won by the KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in their sweeping operations launched against the Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border during the 1984-85 dry season.

The report also stressed the big victories scored last dry season in the national defense labor movement. The report pointed out: We scored brilliant victories in the movement to persuade misled persons to return to the fold because our Armed Forces and people have correctly implemented our party-state's clemency policy.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang exhorted all participants to study the policies of the party and state and the combat tactics in order to fight the enemies more vigorously, thus carrying out well all the tasks assigned by the party and state. The comrade called on all cadres and combatants of the KPRAF to enhance patriotism and spirit of internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

SOVIET AID FOR FLOOD VICTIMS PRESENTED 13 JUL

BK150733 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jul (SPK) -- The Soviet Union has just donated more than 60 metric tons of goods to the Cambodian population affected by the latest floods. The gift was presented last Saturday by T.O. Urgonbayevich, visiting vice chairman of the Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries and chairman of the Soviet-Cambodian Friendship Association of the Kirghiz Socialist Republic, to Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council. It consists of 300 bicycles, 100 sewing machines, 150 radios, 4,000 meters of cloth, 200 blankets, 10,000 meters of mosquito netting, and other items of everyday use.

On this occasion, Men Chhan warmly thanked the government, people, and mass organizations of the Soviet Union for their material and moral assistance to the Cambodian people. Pen Navut, vice chairman of the Soviet-Cambodian Friendship Association, and Yuriy Razdukhov, USSR ambassador to Cambodia, attended the presentation of the donation.

6 JULY STATEMENT BY DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN SIDE

BK150610 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Jul 85

[6 July statement by "the Democratic Kampuchean side"]

[Text] A meeting of cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and Democratic Kampuchean cadres from all fields throughout the country was held from 5 to 6 July 1985. After examining the situation of the Cambodian people's struggle and discussing the measures to be taken in all fields to advance the situation on the battlefields, the meeting adopted a statement indicating to friends near and far throughout the world the position of the Democratic Kampuchean side on a number of important issues as follows:

## 1. The Solution of the Cambodian Problem

The whole world knows that the Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese who sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack Cambodia in flagrant and gross violation of the UN Charter, the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and international law. Cambodia is a small country with a small population and it does not want war. We need peace to construct our country and raise the standard of living of our people but in facing Vietnam's aggression, the Cambodian people have been forced to struggle for the defense of their nation, territory, and race.

The UN General Assembly adopted successive resolutions over the past 6 years by an overwhelming majority calling on foreign forces, that is the Vietnamese aggressor troops, to withdraw completely from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny through elections under UN supervision. Vietnam has not respected these resolutions. The position of the Democratic Kampuchean side is the same as that of the entire CGDK, that is, to resolve the Cambodian problem by abiding by the UN resolutions. Concurrently, the Democratic Kampuchean side and the entire CGDK have the goodwill to seek all ways to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means so that Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor forces from Cambodia. Therefore, we do not reject any talks with Vietnam.

But, if Vietnam continues to be intransigent in pursuing its war of aggression in Cambodia, the Cambodian people have no other recourse than to force themselves to continue their struggle until the Vietnamese aggressors agree to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The situation in the 7th dry season as well as the evolution of the situation of the situation of the Cambodian people's struggle in the past 7 years have clearly shown that the Vietnamese have made every effort to seek ways to resolve the Cambodian problem through military means. The Vietnamese aggressors are deeply bogged down in Cambodia. They do not want to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia. They are worn out and further bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam.

## 2. The Vietnamese Aggressors Have Forced Hundreds of Thousands of Cambodians To Die on the Battlefields of Western Cambodia and Have Continued To Send Their Nationals To Steal Cambodian Territory

The world realizes the most criminal policy of the Vietnamese aggressors in systematically massacring the Cambodian people with famine, chemical weapons, and conventional weapons. In 1985, the Vietnamese aggressors have used a new criminal means to massacre the Cambodian people by forcing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from all provinces in the country to die on the battlefields in western Cambodia. In the previous years, the Vietnamese aggressors forced Cambodians to work in these areas but this year the scope of this forced labor is enormous and very brutal. Half of these people were killed and wounded because they were forced by the Vietnamese to walk across mine fields. Those who do not die are exhausted, or seriously affected with diarrhea, dysentery and particularly with malaria. This is a systematic policy to exterminate the Cambodian race.

In conjunction with this, the Vietnamese aggressors have continued to send their nationals to settle in Cambodia in accordance with their policy to swallow Cambodian territory part by part and step by step with the aim of completely swallowing Cambodia. At present, the number of Vietnamese nationals has increased from 600,000 to 700,000. They settle in rich lands and areas near lakes and rivers rich in fish.

We condemn with the fiercest anger the policy to exterminate the Cambodian race and the policy to swallow Cambodian territory pursued by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We would like to appeal to world opinion to firmly condemn all these criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy and firmly call on the Vietnamese aggressors to immediately stop all their criminal acts.

## 3. Policy of the Great National Union

The Democratic Kampuchean side considers sacred the gathering of the forces of the great national union to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. In the future, as in the past, we will not do anything which might affect the great national union. We have made every effort to do everything to intensify the forces of the great national union fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is the basic, strong, and strategic position of the Democratic Kampuchean side.

At present, the Vietnamese are swallowing Cambodia. In the future, although they will be forced to withdraw from Cambodia, they will seek the opportunity to swallow Cambodia again. Therefore, just as today we unite in the great national union, so too in the future, after the Vietnamese aggressors are forced to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia, we will continue to unite in the great national union.



Since 1982, we have had our tripartite CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. In the future, we will consider Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Cambodia.

On the other hand, we do not only unite our tripartite government. Concerning Cambodians who have been forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to take up arms as soldiers or militiamen to serve their war of aggression, or to serve them as agents of their state power at all levels, we have a policy to gather and persuade them so that we can unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We welcome other Cambodians, including Heng Samrin and his group, despite the fact that they used to serve the Vietnamese aggressors and as long as they stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors. After the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, we consider all Cambodians who used to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors as normal citizens having economic and political rights as all Cambodian citizens as long as they do not follow the Vietnamese and agree to stay in the Cambodian nation and society.

#### 4. Regime of Cambodia in the Future

The future Cambodian regime will be a liberal capitalist regime economically, and a parliamentary regime politically. We pledge such a determination because we take into account the political geography of this region in which Cambodia is always under Vietnam's threat. Vietnam has a strategy of swallowing Cambodia and making it part of its territory. It also has another strategy to wage aggression and expansion in this region. Thus, the issue of the defense of the Cambodian nation, territory, and race is always vital. Therefore, firstly we need the great national union, and secondly we need great assistance and support from the world.

#### 5. The Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Nonaligned Policy

Cambodia was an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country before it was attacked by Vietnam. After the Vietnamese withdrawal, Cambodia will continue to implement its independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned policy. Cambodia will have relations with all countries near or far throughout the world based on equality and the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence. Cambodia will not accept any foreign military bases or any foreign troops on its territory. Cambodia will be very pleased if the United Nations and the international community ensure its neutrality.

#### 6. Relations Between Cambodia and Vietnam in the Future

Cambodia wants to live peacefully with Vietnam so that the two countries enjoy peace. Experience has clearly shown that when Vietnam attacks Cambodia, both Vietnam and Cambodia are miserable. If Vietnam ceases its aggression against Cambodia the two countries will enjoy peace. The Cambodians and the Vietnamese can build their countries when there is peace. When the Vietnamese aggressor forces are all withdrawn from Cambodia we will sign a nonaggression agreement to live peacefully and respect each other for many decades and even many hundreds of years. Cambodia, which is the victim of Vietnam's war of aggression, will not ask for reparations.

#### 7. Relations Between Cambodia and the Soviet Union as Well as Other Countries of the Warsaw Pact

Vietnam has waged aggression against Cambodia with the aim of swallowing it. Vietnam has an aggressive and expansionist strategy but it could not pursue its war of aggression in Cambodia by itself. The Vietnamese can continue this war of aggression only with aid from the Soviet Union.

Cambodia does not want to have the Soviet Union as an enemy. We need friendly relations with all countries in the world. We also want to live peacefully and have relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual interests. We only ask the Soviet Union to stop its aid to Vietnam so that Vietnam will not be able to pursue its aggression in Cambodia.

Cambodia also needs to live peacefully and have relations with other countries of the Warsaw Pact by respecting one another on the basis of mutual interests.

Other peoples have their rights and sovereignty to adopt their own political and social regimes. The Cambodian people are a peace-loving people who do not want to wage war against any country. Moreover, Cambodia is not able to wage war against any outside country. Vietnam has waged aggression against Cambodia, and the world community has called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, without results. This war has been a heavy burden for the Soviet Union and all countries of the Warsaw Pact. We would like to ask these countries to stop their assistance to Vietnam's war of aggression.

All of this is the basic stand of the Democratic Kampuchea side. Although the Democratic Kampuchea side has the position of a political party in the nation and although through elections it may or may not be able to participate in the responsibilities of the national government, we will continue to stand firmly on this political principle.

In conclusion, we would like to express our profound thanks to the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world which understand well the sacred wish of the Cambodian people who want to live peacefully within the present borders of their country. These countries have supported this sacred wish by continuing to call on the Vietnamese to stop their aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. The support of the overwhelming majority of countries throughout the world is an important force combining with the forces of the great national union of the Cambodian people who have united to struggle on the battlefields. These forces are leading toward a political solution of the Cambodian problem after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia so that Cambodia can enjoy peace, and the peace, security, and stability of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region can be ensured, which will contribute to the defense of peace and stability in the whole world.

Democratic Kampuchea, 6 July 1985

VODK VALUES ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

BK140436 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK Highly Value the Joint Communique of the 18th Annual Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur"]

[Text] The 18th annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, issued a joint communique on 9 July calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny. The foreign ministers condemned the offensives of Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian-Thai border. They also expressed their regret and strong disappointment for Vietnam's intransigence in continuing to resolve the Cambodian problem through military means. The joint communique denounced the Hanoi Vietnamese for pursuing their Vietnamization policy in Cambodia.

It also denounced the Vietnamese crimes of forcing hundreds of thousands of Cambodian civilians to work and serve the war of aggression in war zones, causing many casualties.

The foreign ministers reiterated their support for the CGDK under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. They also appealed to the international community to provide more vigorous support for the CGDK. They categorically rejected the 5-point tricky proposal put forward recently by Vietnam. They reiterated that all Vietnam's proposals have been thoroughly examined by ASEAN countries, which found them to be variations of Vietnam's well-known positions and preconditions that have not contributed towards the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The foreign ministers were determined to continue their efforts in seeking a comprehensive and lasting political solution of the Cambodian problem as envisaged by the international community.

The contents of the joint communique of the 18th annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers clearly show once again that ASEAN countries continue firmly to oppose the war of aggression, expansion, and genocide of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia, and they firmly stand at the side of the Cambodian people and the CGDK -- the victims. ASEAN's stand and attitude are correct and just, and conform completely with the principles of international law and UN Charter as well as UN resolutions on Cambodia. This is a great encouragement to the Cambodia people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK, which have waged a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields for the defense of their nation and race and for the contribution to check the war of aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this region.

ASEAN's stand and attitude have made the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK more energetic and continue to unite and raise higher the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK have realized that their everyday sacrifices of their lives, flesh, and blood in the cause of national liberation and as a contribution to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia have been assisted and firmly supported by the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries, especially the ASEAN countries, which are their neighbors. This assistance and support are warm and strong. Therefore, ASEAN's stand and attitude are important contributions to the present struggle for the defense of the Cambodian nation and race. They are also important contributions to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the entire world.

On the other hand, ASEAN's rejection of the proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem recently raised by Hanoi Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and ASEAN's call for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny clearly show once again that ASEAN countries continue to stand firmly on their principled position, that is the solution of the Cambodian issue through political means in conformity with UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of Hanoi Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and allowing the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny with no outside interference. This firm stand has destroyed the present tricky diplomatic maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, the Soviets, and their accomplices. Moreover, this firm stand by ASEAN has demolished the plan of tricky diplomatic maneuvers that the Hanoi Vietnamese, the Soviets, and their accomplices are ready to put forward at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK would like to evaluate highly ASEAN's correct and just stand and attitudes. They would like to express once again their profound thanks to the foreign ministers, governments, and peoples of the six ASEAN countries who, since Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia at the end of 1978, have provided warm sympathy, assistance, and support for them in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. They remember forever these noble and good deeds.

We are determined to continue to strengthen the great national union and raise aloft the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields until the Hanoi Vietnamese are forced to sit at the negotiating table to resolve the Cambodian problem in accordance with the UN resolutions, the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, and the call of the international community by completely and unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people determine their own destiny without interference.

#### VODK CITES SHULTZ STATEMENT IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK130555 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] After arriving in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a news conference on 10 July during which he stated that the United States will support ASEAN's policy on the Cambodian problem.

Concerning the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam, he stated that as long as Vietnam continues its war in Cambodia, the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam cannot be achieved. He also said that he is optimistic about the future of the Cambodian people's struggle. He said: Vietnam is very isolated in the region and the world because of its aggression in Cambodia. Vietnam's economy is deteriorating, while ASEAN's economy is developing. Concerning the proximity talks with Vietnam with the participation of the Phnom Penh puppets, Shultz said: The Phnom Penh puppets have no right and power and they represent nobody.

#### VILLAGES 'LIBERATED' IN PURSAT, BATTAMBANG

BK140822 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Battle reports from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] We launched a 2-pronged attack on the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Khna Totoeng, Bakan District, Pursat Province, on 8 July. The first prong was directed against the commune office and the second prong against the commune trade office. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this commune office. We killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded another. We destroyed 1 AR-15, 1 AK, 3 commune office buildings, 1 storehouse, 200 rolls of cloth, 3 bicycles, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 1 AR-15, a SKS, 100 rolls of cloth, and some ammunition and military materiel. We liberated three villages: Khna Totoeng, Kroch Saeuch, and Damnak Knong.

We launched a sweeping operation against Vietnamese enemy soldiers along the Pheas River, Battambang battlefield, on 8 July. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed five military barracks and a quantity of military materiel. We seized an AK and some ammunition and military materiel. We liberated five villages: Khse Luos, Popeal Khe, Trach, Kompong Thmar, and Kompong Kdei.



PASASON CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTERFERING,' SHULTZ VISIT

BK111132 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 11 (KPL-OANA) -- The daily PASASON in its commentary today strongly condemns an attempt pursued [by] U.S. and ASEAN at interfering in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The recent visit to "Kampuchean refugees' camps" located on Thai soil by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his discussion on "Kampuchean problem" issue with ASEAN foreign policy departments' heads clearly indicate U.S. continual intervention in its attempt to handle the regional problem accordingly to U.S. interest. U.S. has long in advance taken a so-called "Kampuchean problem" as a pretext in creating favourable conditions for binding its co-partnership with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in manipulating the regional reactionary groups -- particularly Thailand -- and in supporting the Pol Pot genocidal and other Khmer reactionary forces against the PRK and the Indochinese countries as a whole, the paper points out.

It continues: To mislead the world public opinion, U.S. and China have hysterically tried every effort to distort a true picture of the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in the PRK. Besides a recent congressional approval of five million dollars aid, George Shultz has further granted another sum of three million dollars during his on-the-spot inspection of the "Kampuchean refugees' camps." But in fact this sum -- not including that given through CIA -- just aimed only at prolonging a present suffocated position of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries to some extent. From these acts, Washington hopes to influence the regional peoples with its so-called "Vietnamese threat." Vietnam has never carried out any threats against other regional nations. This fact is clearly stated in the communique of the the three Indochinese countries' summit conference on Feb 23, 1983, and it was also reaffirmed by Indonesian Commander-in-Chief General Murdani after his official visit to Vietnam.

It is broad as daylight that the U.S. increasing efforts at interfering in this matter are aimed at regaining its dominant role among ASEAN and then dragging the latter into its military orbit. (?By so doing), it is not an appropriate way for the peaceful solution of differences between Indochina and ASEAN. This will only lead to an aggravation of tension in Southeast Asia, the paper concludes.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ASEAN MOVES ON CAMBODIA

BK120351 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Dark Intention Toward Settlement of Problems in This Region"]

[Text] The joint communique of the recent 18th conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers clearly reveals some ASEAN countries' intention of opposing the trend toward peace and security in Southeast Asia, particularly the intention of Thailand -- sponsor of a proposal on the so-called indirect talks. The creation of this proposal is to sabotage the trend toward peace and meetings between two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- in accordance with the dark schemes of the Beijing reactionaries who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists to serve their common interest -- to create a tense situation and a war atmosphere in this part of the world.

The proposal on the so-called indirect talks, advanced by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries by order of the Beijing reactionaries, is intended to divert regional and world opinion which demands the elimination of the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot clique of murderers. In addition, it is intended to revive and further publicize the name of the genocidal Pol Pot clique of murders.

As everyone knows well, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists have spent \$15 million each year to feed monsters disguised under the form of Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government through third countries. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are seeking every way possible to revive the genocidal Pol Pot regime. After approving financial assistance worth \$5 million for the so-called noncommunist Cambodians, George Shultz, during his recent visit to Bangkok, handed assistance worth \$3 million to what they call Cambodian refugees through Thailand. This act can only be interpreted as an attempt to enable the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to slaughter the Cambodian people.

Nevertheless, the dark proposal cannot deceive anyone, nor can it reverse the future of the Cambodian nation. As a matter of fact, the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the PRK party and government, are in complete control of Cambodian territory and are triumphantly defending and building their country. Therefore, the only way to achieve the lofty goal is to peacefully resolve problems and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation as proposed in the communique of the 10th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers dated 18 January 1985.

#### LEADERS GREAT MPR ON NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK111055 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR has sent a message of greetings to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Great People's Hural, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian revolution. On behalf of the LPRP CC, the PSA, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Lao people as well as on their own behalf, the Lao leaders expressed their warm fraternal congratulations and militant solidarity to the Mongolian leaders and through them to the entire Mongolian people on the occasion of this historical day. The message highlighted the remarkable achievement scored by the Mongolian people during the past 64 years under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and with all-round support and help from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as well as with close cooperation with other socialist countries. The Lao leaders described it as a great contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community in the struggle against the arms-race and aggressive scheme of the imperialists for peace and security in Asia and in the world.

The Lao leaders in their message reviewed their strong support to the initiative of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world put forward by the Mongolian Government. The message goes on to say: "We highly evaluated the great victory scored by the Mongolian people and considered it as our own. The Lao people are proud of the successful development of the fraternal relations, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments and the peoples of our two countries. On this occasion we would like to wish the Mongolian people greater success in the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the economic development to salute the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party," writes the message.

The Lao leaders wished for the further development and consolidation of fraternal relations and close cooperation between the parties, governments and the peoples of our two countries based on the Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also sent on the same occasion a congratulatory message to Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic.

SITTHI SAYS SRV ATTEMPTING TO DIVIDE ASEAN

BK150205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 85 P 3

[Text] ASEAN will not revert to the original proximity talks formula and will stand by the present proposal of indirect talks between the Khmer resistance coalition and Vietnam with the Heng Samrin regime under Hanoi's umbrella, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Returning from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi accused Hanoi of attempting to drive a wedge between Thailand and its ASEAN allies by charging that the "modified" proximity talks was Chinese-influenced.

ACM Sitthi said Vietnam's allegation reflected Hanoi's hostile feelings towards Thailand.

He said the fact that Vietnam had prematurely rejected ASEAN's modified proximity talks, before it was even officially proposed; was rather "unusual".

Vietnam's premature rejection of the ASEAN proposal and its attack against Thailand on the matter was an attempt to isolate Thailand from its ASEAN allies, ACM Sitthi said.

"Thailand will not answer the Vietnamese allegation on the modified proximity talks," he said.

The proposal was backed by ASEAN's dialogue partners, including the United States, which viewed it as reflecting the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, he said.

ASEAN will continue to push for the new version of the proximity talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam with the Heng Samrin regime under its umbrella through an intermediary.

"ASEAN will not go back to the old proposal for talks among Khmer factions themselves," ACM Sitthi said.

Thailand and ASEAN could wait until Vietnam wanted to come to the negotiation table because Thailand and the grouping were not involved nor felt the direct impact of the war in Kampuchea while Hanoi was increasingly suffering from its presence in that country.

The problem could also be put to an end if the Soviet Union stopped providing aid to Vietnam to maintain its presence in Kampuchea, ACM Sitti said.

He also reiterated that United States Secretary of State George Shultz has expressed U.S. concern over Thailand's security and had promised to find ways to help take more Indochinese refugees from Thailand.

Japan, another ASEAN dialogue partner, also promised to increase refugee intake from Thailand from the current 5,000 to 10,000 people and increase refugee aid from US\$1.5 million to \$2 million this year.

50 SRV-TRAINED INSURGENTS INFILTRATE FROM LAOS

BK140418 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Loei -- About 50 Vietnamese-trained communist insurgents have crossed Thai-Laotian border into Thailand to set up their strongholds in preparation for guerrilla action, border patrol police sources said.

The sources quoted an intelligence report as saying a group of the communist insurgents, led by "Comrade Samong Saramano," 28, had smuggled weapons from Laos across Hueng River into Thailand.

According to the sources, the weapons were buried in an area called Thungmanai on Ku mountain about six kilometres from the frontier in Tambon Latkang of Phu Rua district opposite the Laotian province of Sayaboury.

The sources disclosed that the pro-Soviet insurgents, belonging to a new communist faction called "Phak Mai", were trained in one of the Vietnamese-run training camps along the Thai-Laotian border on Laotian soil.

"Comrade Samong also has a rank of lieutenant in Lao," one of the sources said.

DEPUTY ARMY CHIEF ON SRV RELATIONS, CAMBODIA

BK120630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut gave a speech entitled: "Thailand and the Current Situation" at the Civil Service Commission this afternoon. He said Thailand does not view Vietnam as its enemy; it wants to be a friend to Vietnam. However, past Vietnamese actions force Thailand to watch Vietnam closely. In any event, it is clear that Vietnam has no intention of crossing the Thai border as it did the Lao and Cambodian.

Chawalit said Democratic Kampuchea's opposition to the Vietnamese aggression has increased steadily since the Vietnamese invasion 7 years ago. Cambodian resistance forces have increased from 5,000-6,000 in the beginning to some 70,000 at present. The Cambodian resistance has ceased deploying forces along the Thai border as the battlefield, but has moved the fighting deeper into Cambodia. Cambodian resistance forces mingle with the Cambodian population, enabling them to score more victories over the Vietnamese by the deployment of several thousand Cambodian resistance soldiers around Phnom Penh. This has forced the Heng Samrin forces to fight the forces of the Cambodian people by themselves, and they have been unsuccessful.

Chawalit said deployment of Vietnamese forces along the Thai border has also changed, particularly in the plateau such as the area opposite Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet districts of Aranyaprathet. The Vietnamese forces there have dug ditches and laid barbed wire. More Vietnamese forces could be deployed in other areas.

Chawalit said Thailand will not meddle in Cambodia's internal affairs because to do so would alter the Cambodian picture. Thailand will only concern itself with what is right and morally proper.



ATHIT REMARKS ON VALUE OF 'COBRA GOLD' EXERCISE

BK141030 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The Thai-U.S. joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold" at Thepha district of Songkhla Province will enable the Thai Armed Forces to gain experience in using sophisticated U.S. weapons. In an interview with reporters last night, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, said:

[Begin recording] The joint exercise will enable us to gain more new and different experience. Most importantly, it will serve to acquaint us with the modern U.S. military equipment. Observing the exercise you can see that it is difficult to achieve consistency in everything before we launch a strategy and carry out effective fighting as we expect. It is also difficult to coordinate the movements of a large body of manpower numbering about 10,000. Several problems occurred during the exercise because it is not as easy as simply arranging some troops and then starting the exercise. We will not be able to solve problems if we do not hold exercises.

The exercise will strengthen the efficiency of both armed forces through the exchange of experience. For example, the U.S. troops will gain knowledge from landing on our beach because the beach is different from those of other countries. Several vehicles got bogged down because the soil in some areas is not firm. They also encountered some kinds of insects and plants that they had never seen before, causing them to make some preparations. We and the United States have cooperated on military affairs, especially the Cincpac [Commander in Chief, Pacific], which is responsible for peace in Asia. Therefore, the close cooperation will strengthen both armed forces' ability to help each other.

As to whether we can hold exercises every year, we will try to coordinate and organize exercises often. This will benefit us both. The United States sent the largest amount of weapons and manpower ever to participate in this year's joint exercise, showing that they understand the problems of Thailand and Asia. [end recording]

PRASONG: DOORS CLOSED TO NEW ECONOMIC REFUGEES

BK120209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Thailand has closed its doors to all newly-arrived Indochinese refugees at four refugee camps as of July 1 and tighter measures have been introduced to screen "economic" refugees, National Security Council chief Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong reiterated that any of the 120,000 refugees at Khao I-Dang in Ta Phraya District of Aranyaprathet, Pak Chom in Loei, Na Pho in Nakhon Phanom and Phanat Nikhom in Chon Buri found to have sought Thai sanctuary for economic purposes would be repatriated.

COMMENTARIES DECRY SHULTZ' THAILAND VISIT

## Radio Editor Comments

BK120855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Recent activities of the Thai authorities, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces have continued to cause tension in the region. No sooner had he returned from a visit to China than the foreign minister of Thailand advanced a proposal for indirect talks between the so-called CGDK and Vietnam. It is common knowledge that this is a familiar trick of the Thai ruling circles based on their distortion of the situation in Cambodia and their slanderous accusation that Vietnam has invaded Cambodia. Bangkok has continued to cling to wrongful allegations which have been disproved throughout the past 6 years. Yet, they still shut their eyes to a fact plainly evident to everyone else: Vietnamese Army volunteers came to Cambodia only for the purpose of helping the Cambodian people overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime, thereby saving them from extermination and assisting them in building a new life. Thailand has also turned its back to the fact that the situation in Cambodia is becoming increasingly stable, that the government headed by Chairman Heng Samrin is supported by the entire Cambodian people, that it effectively controls all the territory of Cambodia, and that it enjoys a constantly growing posture and prestige in the international arena.

By advancing the proposal for indirect talks, Thailand is still stubbornly clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique with the illusion of returning it to power while the entire progressive world has abhorred and hated it, considering it as a group of criminals that have absolutely no foothold on Cambodian soil and owe their survival solely to the support of foreign reactionary forces. They have been thrown into the dustbin of history and have absolutely no role to play in settling the Cambodian issue. The whole world is now strongly demanding the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and revival and welcoming the 5-point proposal made by the three Indochinese countries.

Obviously, Thailand's proposal is a deliberate move against the common trend. It sabotages the dialogue and efforts of the parties concerned to achieve peace and prolongs tension in Southeast Asia. It should be noted that the Thai foreign minister himself has admitted that the so-called initiative of Thailand is supported by China and accepted by the Khmer Rouge. This should clearly show to everyone who is the string-puller in the whole affair. In fact, the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles are an accomplice in carrying out China's dark schemes against the peoples of Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Thailand has also captivated public attention. The visit is now over, but Shultz' dark designs have not ended. In his 2-week tour of a number of Asian and Pacific nations, Shultz attached special attention and great significance to Thailand, which he called a frontline anticommunist state. During his 2-day stay in Thailand, in addition to holding talks and making contacts with the prime minister, foreign minister, and other high-ranking civilian and military officials of the Bangkok ruling circles, the U.S. secretary of state set aside a whole day to visit Cambodian refugee camps at the Thai-Cambodian border and to meet with the ringleaders of various Cambodian reactionary groups currently taking refuge on Thai soil.

The U.S. secretary of state did not bother to conceal the purposes of his trip. Upon his arrival in Bangkok, Shultz lost no time in encouraging Thailand to counter the communist danger, promising assistance for this endeavor.

Extolling the fine U.S.-Thai relationship, he termed it a necessity. Harping ad nauseam on shopworn slanderous allegations, Shultz vociferously and falsely accused Vietnam of illegally occupying Cambodia and declared support for Thailand and the Cambodian resistance forces in opposing Vietnam.

Matching words with deeds, on 8 July, in Bangkok, the U.S. secretary of state signed with Thailand an agreement aimed at increasing the so-called U.S. humanitarian aid to the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand.

But, what is the true nature of this aid? In reality, this so-called humanitarian aid will be turned into weapons and provisions to sustain the anti-Cambodian activities of the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionary groups.

This, however, was not the first time such aid was provided. In its 8 July issue, the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed that since 1982 the United States has given these Cambodian reactionaries millions of dollars in aid through the CIA. The paper also revealed that all this aid was funneled through Thailand and that CIA agents had come to this country and worked closely with Thai military personnel to provide advice for the Cambodian reactionaries. It is also known that, recently, with U.S. and Chinese enticement, the Bangkok administration, using repatriation of refugees as a cover, has prepared public opinion for its plan to push the Cambodian remnants back into Cambodia to carry out sabotage activities during the rainy season. The U.S. secretary of State's visit to various Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand was a deliberate act aimed at aiding and promoting this dark scheme.

The circumstances under which the U.S. secretary of state made his trip to Thailand also attracted public attention in the region. The fact is that the visit coincided with the launching of the biggest ever U.S.-Thai joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-85," an event that has stirred up an atmosphere of war in and around the Gulf of Tonkin and close to the Indochina peninsula. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK has observed: U.S. military actions in Thailand were closely coordinated with diplomatic moves and were directed primarily against the Indochinese countries.

Moreover, the U.S. secretary of state's trip was made right at the moment when an ASEAN foreign ministerial conference was being held in the capital of Malaysia to discuss the Cambodia issue. Washington hoped that Shultz' visit would create favorable conditions for the United States to help Thailand and unwise, hardline elements in ASEAN press on with their activities against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Three wrongful points stand out in the statement on the Cambodia question issued by the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference held in Kuala Lumpur 8-9 July. They are: ASEAN's demand that Vietnam hold talks with the so-called CGDK and recognize the role of this government, plus ASEAN's open rejection of the 5-point proposal advanced by the three Indochinese on 18 January 1985.

It can be easily seen that the proposal contained in this statement were in fact Thailand's own idea advanced by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on 3 July following his consultations with the Chinese authorities in Beijing. This proposal was immediately blessed with the support of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

Accepting Thailand's proposal means to follow Bangkok's policy of confrontation with the three Indochinese countries, to make the situation more tense and complicated, and to contribute nothing to promoting dialogue in the region. This will only serve China's policy of dividing Southeast Asia in furtherance of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy.

## Army Paper Condemns Visit

BK140830 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Quoc Toan commentary in "recent issue" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Mr Shultz Comes to Bangkok With Many Dark Designs"]

[Text] On 8 July, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Bangkok, beginning a 2-week tour of some Asian-Pacific countries. According to the statement of a high-ranking U.S. State Department official, in this trip Shultz attached special attention and great significance to his visit to Thailand, a frontline anticommunist state. During his 2-day stay in this country, in addition to holding talks and making contacts with the prime minister, foreign minister, and other diplomatic and military officials of the Bangkok ruling circles, the U.S. secretary of state set aside a whole day to visit Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border and to meet with the leaders of various Cambodian reactionary organizations currently taking refuge on Thai soil. No sooner had he arrived in Bangkok than Shultz made known his intention of encouraging and aiding Thailand in countering the communist danger. He hailed the fine U.S.-Thai relations and said that it is necessary to strengthen them. He vociferously and falsely accused Vietnam of illegally occupying Cambodia and intruding into Thai territory and declared support for Thailand and the Cambodian resistance forces in opposing Vietnam.

This time around, the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Thailand coincided with the U.S. and Thai Armed Forces large-scale joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-85" close to the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK has remarked: U.S. military actions in Thailand are closely coordinated with diplomatic moves and are primarily directed against the Indochinese countries.

Moreover, the U.S. secretary of state's trip was made right at the moment when an ASEAN foreign ministerial conference was being held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to discuss the Cambodian issue. Washington must have calculated that Shultz' meetings in Bangkok and his talks with the ASEAN foreign ministers during his trip would help create favorable conditions for the United States to assist Thailand and unwise elements in ASEAN in pressing on with their activities against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand was a sinister, purposeful move. It is still remembered that, prior to this visit, a number of CIA officials had surreptitiously gone to the refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border to advise Bangkok on how to recruit members for the Cambodian reactionary forces. In recent days, with U.S. and Chinese enticement, the Bangkok administration, using repatriation of refugees as a cover, has prepared public opinion for its plan to push the Cambodian remnants back into Cambodia to carry out sabotage activities during the rainy season.

Aside from the CIA's calculations, Shultz' visit to the refugee camps was also aimed at helping Thailand and reactionary forces in the region sway public opinion in their favor concerning the so-called refugee repatriation issue and backing their efforts to preserve the so-called CGDK's illegal seat at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

In its 8 July issue, the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed that since 1982 the CIA has given several millions of dollars in aid to the Cambodian reactionary forces masquerading as refugees. For the current fiscal year, the United States has earmarked \$5 million in aid to the Cambodian reactionaries.



In Bangkok, on 8 July, the U.S. secretary of state signed with Thailand an agreement designed to increase the U.S. so-called humanitarian aid for the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand. Bangkok sources have clearly pointed out that this humanitarian aid will be turned into weapons and provisions to sustain the Pol Pot remnants' activities against the PRK. All U.S. aid to the Cambodian reactionaries has been funneled through Thailand. The CIA has also closely cooperated with Thai military officials to serve as advisers for the training of Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes before sending them back into the PRK for sabotage activities.

During his stay in Thailand, Shultz did not bother to conceal the fact that his talks with the Bangkok authorities were aimed at devising schemes and stratagems to oppose the Cambodian people, Vietnam, and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. The belligerent refrains slandering Cambodia, distorting the situation in this country, and misrepresenting Vietnam-Cambodia relations, together with the agreements on consolidating U.S.-Thai relations and U.S. support for Thailand and ASEAN in taking the initiative to resolve the Cambodia issue to the U.S. taste, are themselves a confirmation of all the ugly designs nurtured by the U.S. secretary of state in his current official visit.

The United States has openly pledged to provide further assistance to Thailand's confrontation- and tension-causing policy against the Indochinese country and to aid Bangkok in following the road of broadening its undeclared war against the PRK. Washington has unveiled its ambitious strategy designed to stage a comeback in order to dominate and establish a foothold in this important region of Asia. Ten years ago, the United States suffered a great defeat and was kicked out of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Yet, to this day, it has still refused to open its eyes and draw necessary lessons from its Vietnam debacle.

The United States' attempt to consolidate its position in Thailand to oppose the Indochinese countries and the Bangkok administration's reliance on Washington to realize its own sinister schemes have directly caused the situation in the region to intensify and have threatened peace and security and undermined stability in Southeast Asia.

#### HANOI CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN GROUPS

BK120330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from Washington, on the evening of 9 July the U.S. House of Representatives appropriated \$10 million in aid to the Khmer reactionary groups currently hiding on Thai soil or along the Thai-Cambodian border. This aid, slated for fiscal 1986 and 1987, is intended to assist the Khmer reactionaries in carrying out terrorist and sabotage activities against the Cambodian people.

The appropriation took place on the same day as a visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, currently touring a number of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries, to some camps of the Khmer reactionary groups on Thai territory. Shultz met with the ring-leaders of these groups to find out their needs and at the same time to reaffirm U.S. support for them. It was for this reason that, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. secretary of state was received as a hero by the Khmer reactionaries at these camps.

The GDR news agency ADN pointed out: This sum will be used first of all for the training of the various Khmer reactionary groups and terrorists under the guidance of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Commenting on this matter, the Soviet news agency TASS stressed: The action taken by the U.S. House of Representatives contravened the basic principles of international relations and defied the warning by many U.S. congressmen that such a move may lead to further direct U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia.

#### NHAN DAN REJECTS ASEAN PROXIMITY TALKS PROPOSAL

BK130503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 85

[NHAN DAN 11 July "article" by Le Ba Thuyen: "Clinging to the Genocidal Pol Pot Clique Is To Block the Path to Dialogue"]

[Text] The foreign ministerial conference of the ASEAN countries that has just ended issued a statement proposing proximity talks between the self-styled CGDK and Vietnam. This is an absurd statement that was released under pressure from Bangkok and the direction of Beijing. It does not correctly reflect the real stance of many ASEAN member countries, and its premature death was expected even before it had been released. Public opinion around the world and even in some ASEAN countries also foresaw the irrationality and bankruptcy of the said statement because it distorts, all too shamelessly, the truth in Cambodia. It fabricates that Vietnam is seeking a military solution to the Cambodian question and demands that Vietnam accept the reality in Cambodia and the strength of the Cambodian reactionary rag-tag forces.

Is that the reality in Cambodia at present? The entire world has clearly seen that the PRK is being constantly stabilized and developed with each passing day; the Cambodian people are enthusiastically building a new life; and the Heng Samrin government is effectively controlling all Cambodian territory, and enjoying ever higher international prestige. Meanwhile, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, already toppled by the Cambodian people, is hiding wretchedly in the Thai-Cambodian border region; and it, together with other reactionary Cambodian factions, sustained very serious blows dealt by the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces and people during the recent dry season. All these factions have now been reduced to being groups of army remnants badly beaten and driven out of Cambodian territory. At present, they control neither land nor population; they live on Thai soil and depend on supplies from Thailand and China.

The genocidal Khmer Rouge are despicable murderers cursed by all Cambodians, condemned by all progressive mankind, and despised even by their temporary allies. Public opinion in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world, except Beijing and Bangkok, has come to share the view that the genocidal Khmer Rouge must be kept out of any political settlement of the Cambodian issue. We and all those of conscience and goodwill hold that it is necessary to eliminate them by all means, disarm them, and punish their leaders; and this means that clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, under whatever guise, is to trample upon ethics and human dignity, to be their accomplices in crime, and to insult the memories of the more than 3.5 million Cambodians who died under their hands. The ironlike determination and solemn vow of the Cambodian people are to definitely prevent the Polpotist executioners from returning to Cambodia.

Thailand's proposal released through ASEAN is unsuitable to the actual situation in Cambodia. It is only aimed at breathing life into the so-called Democratic Kampuchea that is controlled by the Khmer Rouge, maintaining the Pol Pot clique, and using them as tool to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and create tension in the region. Continuing to use the Khmer Rouge executioners is to block the path to dialogue aimed at seeking an appropriate solution.

The so-called comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian question proposed by ASEAN -- a solution demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, the setting up of a UN control and supervisory commission, and the holding of general elections under UN supervision -- is in reality a trick aimed at forcing Vietnam to unilaterally withdraw its forces from Cambodia and opening the way for the genocidal Khmer Rouge to return to Cambodia.

Such a hostile policy toward the Cambodian people and the three Indochinese nations as a whole would only poison the atmosphere in the region and undermine the efforts for peace of the parties concerned; and responsibility rests with those who stubbornly cling to the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Thailand's proposal, designed by Beijing and released by ASEAN, is aimed at giving a facelift to the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea and nursing it back to life following the painful beating it took during the recent dry season in an attempt to seek a favorable vote for this monstrous offspring's continued illegal occupation of Cambodia's seat of representation at the UN General Assembly's 40th session to be opened in mid-September 1985. This proposal is also aimed at giving a boost to the schemes and maneuvers currently undertaken by Bangkok and Beijing to intensively supply the genocidal Pol Pot clique with weapons and ammunition so they can perpetrate crimes against the Cambodian people during this rainy season. All the schemes plotted by Bangkok to borrow ASEAN's name to maintain the genocidal Pol Pot clique for opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries will surely be defeated because they run counter to the trend of development of the situation. Obviously Bangkok is running counter to the common trend and persistently clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique with the false hope of reinstalling this clique in Cambodia -- what it has failed to do by military means over the past 6 years.

While the public opinion in the region, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia, and elsewhere in the world is focusing attention on dialogue in Southeast Asia aimed at settling regional issues by peaceful means, Bangkok's policy of imposing its stance on ASEAN has proved to be out of gear and extremely unreasonable. The Bangkok authorities have no right and are in no position to demand that the Cambodian people do this or that. The Cambodian people are the masters of their country, and they have the last say. The Cambodian situation is definitely irreversible.

Ardently desiring to establish peace and stability in Southeast Asia as early as possible, the three Indochinese countries have clearly demonstrated their goodwill by standing ready to enter into negotiations with the parties concerned to reach an early solution involving the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in conjunction with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique; respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, especially their right to national revival without the threat from the genocidal regime; the holding by the Cambodian people of free general elections in the presence of foreign observers; the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability wherein countries with different social systems coexist in peace with no country allowing its territory to be used against another nation; respect by foreign countries for the national rights of the Southeast Asian countries; and international guarantee for and supervision of the implementation of the agreements reached.

These reasonable and logical proposals have won wide support in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, including many ASEAN countries. To promote regional dialogue, these proposals, together with other proposals by the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, must be taken as the basis for discussions on the principles of equality and mutual respect. This is the correct way to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue and the question relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in keeping with the ardent aspirations and legitimate interests of all the peoples in the region.



NHAN DAN RESPONDS TO KUALA LUMPUR ASEAN STATEMENT

BK151118 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on Monday said: The joint statement of the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur contains four wrong points which hinder all political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. In a commentary, the paper pointed out:

Firstly, the statement does not say a word about the necessity of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot gang, who massacred more than 3.5 million Kampuchians, who are hated by the whole of mankind, who are manipulating the self-styled tripartite coalition fostered, trained, and backed by Beijing, Bangkok, and other reactionary forces to oppose the three Indochinese peoples.

They demand -- an extremely unreasonable demand -- that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so that the Pol Pot gang may return to Kampuchea. They want now to realize by slander what they, together with Beijing, could not do in the past 6 years by military means, through a war of sabotage and diplomatic pressure.

Secondly, the statement does not say a word about Thailand using its territory as a sanctuary, a shelter for the Pol Pot gang and Khmer reactionaries to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people, causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and causing instability in the region.

It suffices for Thailand to cease following Beijing, to stop providing sanctuary to the Polpotists and their accomplices in Thailand, and peace and stability will immediately return to the Kampuchean-Thai border. If all the Khmer reactionaries can survive, it is thanks to China and Thailand. Why then does the solution proposed in the statement not mention the suppression of their strongholds on Thai territory?

Fourthly, the statement violates the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, crudely interferes in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people encroaching upon independence and sovereignty of the PRK headed and managed by the Heng Samrin government on the whole territory of Kampuchea. To hold dialogue between ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries is the right way to solve the outstanding problems in the region in the interests of all parties.

Vietnam's stance is clear: We sincerely want early dialogue on the principle of equality and mutual respect between countries in the region, a settlement of the Kampuchean issue on the basis of ensuring independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchea people, enabling them to build a new life without threats by the Pol Pot gang, ensuring peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea must be carried out along with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot gang and the maintenance of security for Kampuchea. If the ASEAN countries really want to seek a political solution, then they must give up the policy of confrontation with the three Indochinese nations. Such a short-sighted policy can only benefit China and cause harm to the Southeast Asian peoples.

NHAN DAN said in conclusion: The three Indochinese countries have demonstrated their goodwill. They do not seek a military solution as slanderously claimed in the Kuala Lumpur joint statement. But, to solve a problem, goodwill from one party alone is not sufficient.



STATE BODIES ACT ON PENAL CODE PROMULGATION

## National Assembly Resolution

BK141604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[27 June resolution of the SRV National Assembly]

[Text] Pursuant to Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, the SRV National Assembly decides that:

1. The penal code, adopted by the National Assembly on 27 June 1985, will become effective 1 January 1986.
2. All previously promulgated stipulations concerning criminal law which contradict this code shall be abrogated.
3. The Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court, and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control within their functions are responsible for disseminating the penal code widely among cadres and the people, directing the implementation of this penal code to ensure that it is applied in a unified manner throughout the country, and developing its effect in the struggle to oppose and prevent infractions in all domains of the state's management and the people's life.

This resolution was adopted by the Seventh SRV National Assembly in its Ninth Session on 27 June 1985.

[Signed] Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly

## Council of State Order

BK120232 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[9 July order of the SRV Council of State]

[Text] In pursuance of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the Law on Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, I hereby promulgate the Penal Code adopted by the SRV National Assembly on 27 June 1985.

[Dated] Hanoi, 9 July 1985

[Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State

UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS 10-12 JUL

OW121609 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 12 -- United Nations Under Secretary General Rafeeuddin Ahmed, paid a visit to Vietnam from July 10-12 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs. On July 11 he was warmly received by Vo Dong Giang, acting foreign minister. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son had working sessions and exchanged views with the U.N. official on matters concerning peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia. UN Under Secretary General R. Ahmed left here today, concluding his Vietnam visit.

AUSTRALIAANZUS TO BE 'CENTRAL TOPIC' OF TALKS WITH U.S.

BK141258 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The United States secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, has arrived in Canberra tonight for formal talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, and other senior ministers.

The talks replace the annual meeting of the ANZUS defense alliance linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. The meeting was canceled because of New Zealand's ban on the entry of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships to its ports.

The official party traveling to Australia with Mr Shultz includes the new chief of staff of the American Armed Forces, Admiral William Crowe, and the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Mr Paul Wolfowitz.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the talks are expected to include an exchange of views on global issues, such as arms control, terrorism, and trade. But the central topic will be the dormant ANZUS alliance. Our office says that despite New Zealand's conspicuous absence from the meeting, officials say Australia will resist any pressure to undermine ANZUS by locking Australia into any new 2-way arrangement with the United States.

Another item on the agenda will be United States' and Australian concern about the Pacific island nation of Kiribati entering a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union. Both Mr Hayden and Mr Shultz attended last week's meeting in Kuala Lumpur of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Importance of ANZUS Stressed

BK150849 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, have reaffirmed in a joint statement that port calls by naval vessels are an essential part of ANZUS -- the security treaty that links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Mr Hayden and Mr Shultz and other senior members of the Australian and U.S. Governments have been meeting in Canberra for broad-ranging talks on bilateral and international issues. In a joint statement they said both sides stressed the importance of the ANZUS treaty and reaffirmed that access to ports and airfields was essential for the effectiveness of the alliance.

Mr Hayden and Mr Shultz both publicly expressed their regret at the continuing refusal by New Zealand to allow port calls by American nuclear warships. They said they hoped New Zealand would change its policy to allow an early return to the full-range of tri-lateral cooperative activities.

The United States has suspended military exercises involving New Zealand because of its antinuclear policies.

New Zealand Absence Regretted

BK150651 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Mr Shultz, has begun a day-long session of talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, and senior ministers in Canberra. At the beginning of the session both Mr Hayden and Mr Shultz expressed regret that New Zealand is not involved in the talks.

Mr Hayden said Australia regretted very much that New Zealand was not taking part but he added that the problem would work itself out. Mr Shultz also expressed his regret and said he hoped a way could be found to rectify the differences between the United States and New Zealand. However, Mr Shultz went on to make some pointed remarks about the need for countries in the Western alliance to accept their responsibilities. Not referring directly to New Zealand or its ban on nuclear warships, he warned of the consequences of opting out of ANZUS. He said any urges to opt out of Western alliances were being continually exploited by adversaries.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the talks are expected to include an exchange of views on global issues such as arms control, terrorism, and trade, but the central subject will be the dormant ANZUS alliance.

#### New Zealand

#### GREENPEACE SHIP EXPLOSIONS SUSPECT QUESTIONED

HK140456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Papeete, July 14 (AFP) -- The mystery Frenchman who went aboard the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, before it blew up and sank on Wednesday in Auckland harbour, New Zealand, has been questioned here by French police and appears unconnected with the explosions, officials here said.

The man, who has not been named, told police he was a pacifist militant and had visited the ship to express support for the crew. He was carrying no baggage or parcel or any kind and said he had left the ship after eating some birthday cake and leaving his name and address with a sailor he made friends with.

It was through the sailor in question that New Zealand police were able to identify and trace the man after he became a prime suspect, French police said.

Three hours after visiting the Rainbow Warrior, the French visitor left Auckland for Tahiti. An hour after his departure, two explosions shook the two [as received] Rainbow Warrior killing one member of the crew.

Police here said the man had spontaneously offered to keep in touch and to answer any questions New Zealand police might wish to ask him.

U.S. PROPOSAL TO CHANGE COMPENSATION PACKAGE DENOUNCED

## Enrile Moves To Scrap MBA

HK150215 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 1

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] LEGASPI CITY -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday moved for the scrapping of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement (MBA) which provides for the payment of the United States government of \$900 million for its use of the two bases in the Philippines. Enrile made the move in the wake of plans by the US Congress to change the \$900 million compensation mixture under the MBA signed by the two countries in 1981. Reacting to the plans, Enrile said the US "can pack up and leave the bases if it cannot honor its commitment." The defense chief warned that if the US reneges on its commitment, he will advocate its abrogation and subsequent renegotiation with the US government.

Answering a question during a peace dialogue in this city yesterday, Enrile declared that any action on the part of the US Congress to change the compensation package would be unwarranted and a direct violation of the MBA. US Rep. Stephen Solarz (Democrat) had proposed to change the compensation package by increasing the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and reducing the military component of the agreement by 80 percent. As spelled out in the MBA, the US government was obliged to pay as rental for its two bases in the Philippines \$475 million for ESF and \$425 million for military support or a total of \$900 million. The payment is to be delivered over a five-year period beginning 1985, \$95 million yearly for the military component and \$95 million for the ESF.

The Congress subcommittee on foreign relations headed by Solarz voted 175-115 in favor of reducing the military component by \$60 million yearly and shifting the amount to the ESF. Enrile strongly protested the move, saying it was a clear violation of the terms and condition defined in the MBA. The Solarz proposal is expected to have smooth sailing in the Democrat-dominated US Congress as well as in the Senate.

The minister said it was clearly understood that the terms and conditions governing the amounts and the proportion of military and economic components were legal and binding in both countries. "The US Congress has no business dictating the terms of the agreement or changing it unilaterally," Enrile said. He added that if the US Congress tinkers with the agreement on its own, "then I believe that the Philippine parliament has also the right to examine it unilaterally, as well as abrogate it and seek a renegotiation if warranted."

He said he did not care how the US government produced the \$900 million payment, stressing that it was the responsibility of President Reagan. He also disclosed his filing a resolution at the Batasan seeking the abrogation of the agreement to pave the way for its renegotiation. "This is the only way we can spell out clearly the intent of the agreement," the minister told reporters who covered his trip here.

## U.S. Plan 'Almost an Act of War'

HK140315 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 14 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] The resolution of the American Congress, the lower house, allocating 1/4 of a \$78 million dollar aid in food and development for the Philippines for exclusive distribution by the church is not objectionable per se.



In fact there would have been nothing objectionable even if the entire \$78 million were used for the church. What was reprehensible about that resolution of the Solarz committee was the fact that it was laid down as an action of the American Congress to force the Philippine Government to adopt measures to please the American Congress, in other words, unless the Philippine Government were to put up reforms indicated by the American Government, the \$78 million plus the \$195 million in payment for the rentals of the Philippine military bases will not be made available. According to Solarz, if the money were given to the Philippine Government before compliance was made to the demands of the American Government then we may never see it. The resolution [words indistinct] the American Congress would like results.

This is direct unadulterated intervention in the affairs of a foreign government. This is certain; not friendly, it's almost an act of war. My own belief is that the Philippine Government should inform the American Government that we don't want the money, we are not going to accept the \$195 million and the \$78 million, if the condition is that they are running the Philippine Government and that they don't recognize the sovereignty of the Philippines. But in return, the Philippines should serve notice on the United States to pull out their military bases in the Philippines.

What I cannot understand with some Filipinos is how they glory in these things, how they like it that the American Government is pressuring our government to do what it is told. It is one thing to covet power, and another thing to do it by casting aspersions on the integrity of your own people, of your own nation, of your own government.

I hope and pray that our leaders, opposition and KBL [Kilusang Begong Lipunan], will be together in asserting the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines, and that we are not to be bought nor to be pressured by money. If the Americans don't want to pay the rentals for the use of Philippine military bases, let them say so. If they don't want to give us any aid, let them say so. But we must not under any circumstances accept dictation by the American Congress, nor accept the proposition that for \$300 million we will do what we are told.

#### TIMES JOURNAL on U.S. 'Arrogance'

HK150231 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "There Are Ways to H... Blackmail"]

[Text] Smacking of gross arrogance and blackmail is the passage by the US Congress of its own mix of military and economic assistance to the Philippines. Obviously, the Congress is not inclined to respect the provisions of the renegotiated RP-US military bases agreement inked in 1983, nor the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Under the bases pact, the country is scheduled to receive \$95 million in economic and \$100 million in military support this year. The \$195-million total is just a part of the \$900-million five-year rent which the US agreed to pay for using Philippine soil. Yet, the Congress reworked the figures and approved instead \$155 million in economic and \$25 million in military support, for a total of only \$180 million. Worse, Rep. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House subcommittee on Asia-Pacific affairs and author of the reduced rent payment scheme, insinuated that the release of the \$180 million package should be predicated on the faithful compliance by Philippine authorities with the economic and military reforms demanded by the Congress.

From all indications, it appears that the US Congress is increasingly becoming no different from international hijackers and terrorists which it has sworn to combat. For, the Congress is clearly trying to hold the Philippine economy hostage to its demands, knowing fully well that the country is now in a weak bargaining position owing to both manmade and natural disasters that have crippled the economy. But there are always effective ways to deal with black-mailers and institutionalized terrorists. This, the US Congress itself should know by now.

#### U.S. Congress 'Going Overboard'

HK130328 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 13 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] [Words indistinct] President Marcos expressed the hope that President Reagan would be successful in getting the American Congress to appropriate the money containing the rentals for the Philippine military bases according to the agreement signed by the representatives of the United States and the Philippines. [Words indistinct] the House of Representatives voted to support the view of Stephen Solarz, congressman of New York, to change the mix, to change the conditions for the aid -- that's what they call it -- actually, rentals. President Reagan had recommended the approval of \$95 million dollars in economic assistance and \$100 million in military grants to the Philippines for the coming fiscal year, as part of the \$900 million package. But the American House of Representatives sustained the view of Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, the subcommittee [as heard].

According to the (?version) of the lower house, the Philippines will get only \$25 million in military grants, and the balance in economic aid, removing \$50 million [as heard] from the proposal given by President Reagan.

The members of our own Batasang Pambansa [words indistinct] express clearly that the Solarz motion constitutes direct intervention in the affairs of the Philippines. It's not important whether we get the money or not, but we should really protest that these American Congressmen are going overboard. Imagine the remark of Mr Solarz saying that if the money were given before the reforms in the Philippines were instituted, the Americans may never get the reforms that they want, in clear and unequivocal language. But the American Congress does not admit that this money is rental. It is money that should be given to us only if we do what we are told. I think this is a clear insult to the sovereignty of the Philippines and a complete denial of friendship between the Americans and the Filipinos [words indistinct]

#### 'HIGH-LEVEL' TALKS HELD WITH MALAYSIA ON SABAH

HK140622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 14 (AFP) -- Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifco Castro today said his government was holding "high-level" talks with Malaysia to drop Manila's 23-year-old claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah. In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, Mr Castro declined to disclose when the talks were started or who were participating in the discussions. But he said that Malaysia's public position that the Sabah claim is not negotiable and should not be linked to other issues did not preclude conversations. A senior Malaysian official said he was not aware of any ongoing discussions on Sabah.

Mr Castro declined to discuss the steps his government would have to take to legally drop its claim to Sabah. But he repeatedly pointed to a wall map of the Philippines, saying: "The border is clear for everyone to see." The Philippine Embassy map, brought to the Shangri-la Hotel where Mr Castro stayed for the just-ended 18th meeting of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), showed a border line running between the southern Philippine Islands and oil-and-timber-rich Sabah. Mr Castro said the Philippines was grateful for any assistance the Malaysian and Sabah state governments gave refugees and economic migrants moving from the Philippines to Sabah. Aid provided for humanitarian reasons is welcome, he said, adding: "After all, if we can help Indochinese refugees, we can also help others." There are between 100,000 and 150,000 mostly Moslem Filipinos in Sabah, the majority working in lumber camps and at construction sites.

Mr Castro said that former Sabah Chief Minister Harris Salleh told President Marcos in 1977 that the Filipinos were welcome because the state needed workers for its timber industry. A new state government elected in April has called for a review of the federal government's policy on refugees, a position observers believe is linked to fears that a continuing influx of Moslems from the southern Philippines could upset the delicate balance between Moslems and Christians. "As far as the Philippines is concerned, there can be no restrictions on the movement of people. Filipinos have been moving (around the region) for centuries", he said.

The Philippines' claim to Sabah was first moved by former President Diosdado Macapagal 23 years ago when Malaysia was formed. Mr Macapagal's case was based on the proprietary claim on pre-Malaysian North Borneo (now Sabah) by the heirs of the sultan of Sulu, who once controlled a group of southern Philippine islands. The British North Borneo Company took over Sabah in 1881 and Britain declared it a protectorate in 1888. Sabah received independence and simultaneously joined Malaysia in 1963.

#### OVER 1,000 STUDENTS MARCH TO PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

HK121208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 12 (AFP) -- More than 1,000 students today marched to the Presidential Palace to demand a dialogue with President Ferdinand Marcos after the rash of violence in several schools, but were blocked by riot police. With red streamers and banners, the marchers led by the militant Makabayan umbrella alliance of student groups and the National Union of Students in the Philippines (NUSP), formed human barricades at the Mendiola Bridge near the palace gates and closed the streets to traffic. Riot policemen turned back the marchers, who numbered more than 1,000, as they tried to cross the bridge. Armed government troops immediately blocked the bridge with barbed wire barricades.

NUSP Chairman Ralph Dulay said they had documented incidents of violence allegedly triggered by "militarization" of schools. In many instances, violence erupted when military-backed security guards disperse peaceful mass actions on issues affecting the students "basic democratic rights," he contended. Another spokesman said the latest violence involved at least eight students who were injured at the University of the East when security guards beat up students who walked out of their classes at noon today to join the march. In a strongly-worded statement, the NUSP said "such acts constitute gross violation of basic students' rights to peacefully assemble and to redress their grievances." Colonel Felicisimo Lazaro, deputy Manila police chief, later allowed the demonstrators to stage a rally after they assured police they would peacefully disperse after two hours.

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